THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 10. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday March 9, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices, under a head of themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon, to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs; personally selected during the greatest advertise; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be procured in Paris, Lyons, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fancy Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and cloak making. Excellent fit guaranteed. Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses; was awarded the highest premium at the Centennial, Philadelphia. [apr2:6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, who leaves the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

aug25tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

REDHEAD TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 1 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [juneldly

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry, again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to greet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

[jan10tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased, and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darlach, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to deal in custom grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

jan25tf

NOTICE!—Now Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. HEIST takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, pies, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM HARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Reese's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call

apr29tf

For Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

JEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Agency for all Banks. Office opposite the Professor's House in Beaver. [apr21:1y

D. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc-Kinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31tly.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sep29:1y.

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (in room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired, and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'69:3m.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIBERTY INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizan's Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. office below the Court House.

apr17,1882tf

HENRY MEHZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr1,1869:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miles Jane McKeen, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.

feb26'69] Brighton tp

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leslie's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of Mrs. Mary Howe, deceased, late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. T. H. DOUGLASS, } *Adm'rs.*
H. D. HOWE.

Bridgewater, Feb. 23,—6w

PATENTS Obtained for inventors, by Dr. H. BIRGH, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $30 to $35. Write for circulars. Direct to 918 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.*

Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.

feb18:3m

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stich; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and require less thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine in use. Wanted in every town. Liberal commissions allowed. For terms and circular address

A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 30 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent.

feb26:6w

R. WILSON.....JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
[feb26:3m.] BEAVER, PA.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Ohioppewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON, } *Exrs.*
[feb24:6w] JAMES B. FERGUSON.

UNION HOUSE,
A. BOYD ROOK, Proprietor,
Successor to John B. Clark.
GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.
BEAVER, PA.
dec 6 till apr 1.

Insure Your Life
AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages of all other companies, and in addition thereto, it company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable*, after one payment. It also pays dividends in cash, at every payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county.

COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*
Office 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and energy will only be entertained.

COLE & STROUD,
feb26:3m General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a fresh stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 21'67

Book Agents Wanted for
Struggles and Triumphs Of
P. T. Barnum.
Written by Himself, In One Large, Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—With Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It Embraces FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failures, his Successful Enterprises in Europe, and important Historical and Personal Incidents; Replete with Humor, Anecdote and Interesting Narrative. No book published is acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. A. B. BURR & CO.
Publishers, Hartford, Conn
jan3:3m]

Miscellaneous.

That Celebrated
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
MADE AT
Massillon, Ohio,
Can always be had at the Store of
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
feb16:tf

T. C. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19:6.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, can still not lose sight of the fact that
S. SNITGER & Co.
At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of
GROCERIES.
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices;
Tobacco and Cigars;
And all other articles usually found In a First Class
GROCERY STORE.
From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
Give us a Call
and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the
Grocery Business.
Among which may be found a full assortment of
Hardware,
Embracing everything usually called for in a country store:
A Large Stock of the Best
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;
All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of
FLOUR
Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.
Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,
Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of
Queensware, Glass &c,
Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a
FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,
And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.
Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able
To Please his Patrons.
Remember the Stand.
Stewarts' Block,
Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
$30.00.
The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjustor whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov24:1y.

Iron City College.
The Most Complete Business College in the United States,
Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.
Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.
No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course
N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan8:1y.

NEW GOODS!
Fall and Winter Wear.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Good
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
Bridgewater, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

D. S. HARPER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coberge,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery;
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels and Tongs, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 3 and 4 Tined Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes to merit a share of the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.
dec23'68:1y—1y'ch

FRUIT TREES,
Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.
The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of (large size), Price $12. per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Wilson bearing, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Black Cap, and Brandle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatenny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as hereafter, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles west of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's. Naughton's store, in the village of Beaver, will be promptly attended to. Directions for planting, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season.
ELWOOD THOMAS.
feb25:2tf

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at
F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15:1y.Feb.9ch'd

SPRING STOCK.
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET,
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y
mar3:3m|e3m:sep3m.dec.8m.)

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after Nov. 8th, 1869, Trains will leave Rochester daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Train leaving Chicago at 4.35, P. M. arrives Rochester at 9.15 P. M.
Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.15 P. M. arrives at 1.00 A. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail, Exp's.	Mail, Exp's.	Accom.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	12.15 M	6.45 P.M.	9.10 A.M.	11.20 P.M.
Rochester	3.05	9.30	12.15 P.M.	2.30 A.M.
Salem	3.26	9.51	12.37 "	2.52 "
Alliance	4.15	11.18	1.26	3.55 "
Canfield	4.50	12.04 A.M.	2.05	4.35 "
Massillon	5.17	12.40 "	2.32	5.02 "
Orrville	5.50	1.25 "	3.05	5.35 "
Wooster	6.05	1.40 "	3.20	5.50 "
Mansfield	6.51	2.37 "	4.06	6.36 "
Crestline	7.30	3.20 "	4.50	7.15 "
Bucyrus	8.05	3.55 "	5.25	7.50 "
Upper Sandusky	8.35	4.26 "	5.55	8.20 "
Forest	9.04	4.55 "	6.24	8.49 "
Lima	9.50	5.40 "	7.10	9.35 "
Van Wert	10.36	6.25 "	7.55	10.20 "
Fort Wayne	12.30 P.M.	8.20 "	9.50	12.15 P.M.
Columbia	1.11	9.00 "	10.32	1.00 "
Wawa	2.05	9.54 "	11.26	1.54 "
Plymouth	2.30	10.20 "	11.52	2.20 "
Chicago	6.00	1.45 "	3.30	5.45 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail, Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom.
Chicago	4.30 AM	10.30 PM	8.00 PM	11.15 A.M.
Valparaiso	7.20	1.23	6.57	1.55 "
Plymouth	8.01	2.05	7.38	2.33 AM
Wawa	8.25	2.30	8.02	2.57 "
Columbia	9.00	3.05	8.37	3.32 "
Fort Wayne	10.30	4.35	10.05	4.55 "
Van Wert	1.05 P.M.	7.05 AM	1.30 AM	7.25 "
Lima	2.05	8.08 "	2.32	8.28 "
Forest	2.50	8.44 "	3.08	8.44 "
Upper Sandusky	3.25	9.15 "	3.43	9.15 "
Bucyrus	3.55	9.45 "	4.13	9.45 "
Crestline	4.30 AM	10.20 "	4.50	10.20 "
Mansfield	5.14	11.04 "	5.34	11.04 "
Wooster	6.00	11.50 "	6.20	11.50 "
Orrville	6.15	12.05 P.M.	6.35	12.05 P.M.
Massillon	6.43	12.33 "	7.03	12.33 "
Canton	7.00	12.50 "	7.20	12.50 "
Alliance	7.30	1.20 "	7.50	1.20 "
Salem	8.08	1.58 "	8.28	1.58 "
Rochester	8.30 PM	2.20 AM	8.50	2.20 "
Pittsburgh	4.15	7.45	8.35	7.05 "

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.25 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 7.25 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 2.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 6.30 a. m. Youngstown, 10.40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 4.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p. m; Youngstown, 7.55 p. m.

F. M. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.15 A.M.	12.55 P.M.	3.35 P.M.
Euclid Street	8.35	1.16	3.46
Hudson	9.07	1.51	4.22
Ravenna	9.34	2.19	5.13
Alliance	11.00	3.49	6.53
Rockhill Street	11.46	4.19	7.32
Wellsville	1.05 P.M.	5.35	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	8.55 A.M.	3.35 P.M.	
Bergen	9.35	5.10	
Alliance	11.20	6.35	7.35 A.M.
Ravenna	12.33 P.M.	7.11	8.15
Hudson	1.36	7.48	8.55
Euclid Street	2.16	8.19	9.34
Cleveland	2.50	8.50	10.10

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom.
Bellair	5.45 A.M.	7.35 A.M.	1.50 P.M.	4.07 P.M.
Mt. Pleasant	6.05	8.13	2.08	4.25
New Seattle	7.00	9.05	3.03	5.20
Wellsville	8.15	10.25 P.M.	4.35	
Smith's Ferry	8.57	1.46	5.16	
Beaver	9.35			
Rochester	9.55	2.05	6.03	
Bridgewater	10.05	2.15	6.13	
Allegheny	10.10	2.20	6.18	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	8.00 A.M.	1.55 P.M.	6.20 P.M.	
Rochester	7.35	2.35	6.05	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.23	6.48	
Wellsville	8.50	4.15	6.30	
New Seattle	9.50	5.05		7.35 A.M.
Mt. Pleasant	10.50	6.20		9.15 "
Bridgeport	11.00	6.30		9.25 "
Bellair	10.10	6.40		8.30 "

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 4.50 a. m.	Barnesville, 9.45 a.m.
Byard, 11.00 a. m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.30 p.m.

F. E. WELLS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS
AT
WHOLESALE
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY - GOODS,
At Very
LOW PRICES,
Either by the yard, piece or package
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.
178 Federal Street, Allegheny
jun2:1y.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

AN ABSORBING STORY.

I.

Snow had fallen all day, and midnight found the city streets strange and silent as the streets of a city in a dream. The snow upon the housetops and in the quiet yards lay white and pure, had the effect of moonlight. The familiar forms of things changed under it, and that change extended to a little old city church, dedicated to an obscure saint and so lost in a blind alley that its very existence seemed to have been forgotten.

Years before, St. Luke the Less had been hustled and elbowed out of the open space where its spirelets had made holidays. That had been when it had enjoyed the dignity of a churchyard. In whose tradition affirmed, city magnates slept their last sleep under the shadow of rattling bugles, musical with the chirp and twitter of city sparrows. But this was in the dim past. There was no churchyard now, and its main approach was through a street named Mud Brighton. The porch of the church projecting into this court was dark and dark on the top the snow lay in a rioted mass, from which shining icicle spikes descended. Underneath there was shelter, for the flakes drifted past and left the worshipers black and bare. Here was good protection from the weather, and this had been taken advantage of; for as the cracked chimes in the belfry up in the dark, began to tell of midnight, a woman's face was suddenly thrust out into the snow. For a moment eager eyes glanced this and that directions; then the face drew back, and was lost in the gloom from which it had emerged. A sweet, haunting face; beautiful, but sad! The beauty that of youth; its sadness as from the accumulated sorrows of long years. It bore also the stamp of race, of aristocratic refinement, which in itself is a kind of loveliness.

The wheezy chimes had barely got through their asthmatic burden, the echoes of which lingered in the dense air, before a faint tramp of footsteps in the snow was audible, and the cloaked figure of a man suddenly entered the church court. Snow flakes lay thick upon his head and shoulders. Without hesitating he made direct for the porch.

An exclamation of surprise or delight escaped the lips of the concealed woman, and she at once stepped forward and held out her hand. The new comer bowed low, and pressed the fingers with his lips.

'Not a minute into Armand?' said a gracious voice out of the gloom.

That would have been impossible,' was the obsequious reply.

'Yet you were in Moscow. You must have traveled day and night?'

'Day and night,' was the quiet response.

There was a momentary pause. In spite of apparent calmness and studied courtesy, it was clear that both were animated by earnestness of purpose, and not a little agitated in this strange meeting. It was Armand who resumed.

'You are on the track?'

'Yes. After five years of wandering in cavernous dens, a ray of light steals in. Olympia is in England.'

'Good; our country is not so small but that one may find it.'

'True.—In one's grave.'

'The words seemed to freeze the lips of the speaker. Silence for one by one.—Thus uttered, the effect was startling. There was little in them; but, analyzed, the venom of the cobra and of la dama balanco yields only a little albumen. Armand listened with a shudder; but the night was cold.

'And now, as ever, you do not despair of finding her?' he said.

'Despair!' There was a scornful fierceness in her tone. 'Think what I have suffered, and that I live! Look back. Recall the past, and ask yourself if a just heaven can deny me justice. It dare not, Armand; trust me, it dare not!'

Excitement lent fierceness to her utterance. Waving aside with an impetuous gesture what the young man was about to say in return, she continued:

'You recall the old, the happy days? Surely it was always sunshine then! We were so happy, you and I. Love crowded sorrow out of life; there was no gloom, no sadness, and the future stretched before us like a sea of light. And then Olympia came between our hearts; she, with her hideous loveliness, and her sleek, seductive ways. I hated her and feared from the first. You felt her fascination, and I saw it. The splendor of her tropic beauty overpowered you. Her insidious accents poisoned your soul. She flattered you with a flattery that had its slanderous side. In praising you, she disparaged me; in raising herself in your regard, it was my heart on which she mounted—my heart she trampled under foot.'

'But she did not succeed,' the listener urged.

'And if she failed,' the woman returned, in bitter accents, 'it was because her entire arts defeated themselves. You saw too much. Revulsion succeeded admiration. Then she changed her tactics. Where she could not fascinate, she sought to bribe; if she could not win your love she would buy it.'

'Her vanity was piqued,' Armand interposed.

'Or, like enough—God knows!—she suffered. She had passions; she was a woman. Put it at the best; put it at the best—and then? She had wormed out the secret of your life. She knew that, poor as you then were you might be rich. You were heir to an estate of half a county. None doubted the justice of your claims—but one man, and one alone, could prove it. Your father had wandered in his youth half the world over. In mature life he returned, bringing you with him. He found an inheritance awaiting him and you. All that was needed was proof of his identity. Was he the Armand Gleichen who had left home a boy and had come back a gray haired man? That was the sole point; was it not so?'

'It was.'

'If he could prove this, prove his identity, those holding his estate were willing to relinquish it?'

'Yes.'

'And this proof was not wanting. He had attached himself to the fortunes of a nobleman, the Baron Rheinhart, who had not lost sight of him from first to last. They had been together in England when you were born. Infirm as the Baron was he no sooner heard the nature of the case than he resolved to set out for Germany. The weather was bad; he could not cross the water; delay was thus occasioned, and that delay ruined all. It gave this woman time to propose an infamous bargain with you.'

'Let us be just. She made no bargain.'

'What! Did she not say, "I love you a million times better than this English girl—this Evaline. Forget her, and your father shall enter on his estates; you shall become a gentleman. Refuse—and beware what may happen!" Did she not say this?'

'She did.'

'And you refused her with just scorn. You reiterated your love for the English girl; and then what happened? The baron, descending from his carriage at the door of what should now be your mansion, was shot to the heart. With his life ebbed away all proof of your claims. The fortune he could have secured to you this demon snatched away with her own hands.'

'With her own hands! yes. There can be no doubt of this!' said Armand, decisively.

'No,' rejoined Evaline, as she had called herself, 'for God is just. The wicked make a net for their own feet. It was not by chance that the bullet lodged itself in the dead man's body. It was fate. That bullet was a diamond globe, torn by the murderess from her own ear in a desperate moment; and its discovery convicted her of the crime of which she would never have been suspected.'

'You love to dwell on these terrible details,' said Armand.

'Hiss,' was the rejoinder. 'I might forget my mission, or relax in the prosecution of it. I have sworn to bring this wretched woman to justice for her crime. Justice, not vengeance, is the motive which impels me. I forget my wrongs in sympathy for the poor old man, whose life was snatched from him to serve her guilty ends. But years weaken the purposes of life, and I might hesitate, might grow indifferent or abandon my resolve, did I not perpetually brood over the past, and remember the compact there is between us Armand; remember what it is that has rendered us these many years.'

'Let it go so no longer, Evaline,' cried the young man eagerly; 'we have sacrificed enough. Let us forget all but that we love.'

'Yes, Armand, yes—when Olympia is in her grave.'

He turned aside with an impatient gesture, then abruptly demanded; 'What is it you would have me do? How can I serve your purpose?'

The woman drew from her bosom a paper, which she unfolded and held towards him.

'All is written here,' she said; every particular. You will go one way I another. It would not do that we should be seen together. Olympia has her spies, and terror has made her merciless; she would hesitate at nothing, not even our lives. And see, here is the diamond. Let the sight of it inspire and strengthen you.'

She held the gem with the tips of her fore finger and thumb. There was only a dim light, but it gleamed and glistened like a star—now tremulous in its pure lustre, and now with a baleful lurid glow.

In the instant that it was withdrawn from his sight, Armand saw, or fancied he saw, that its prismatic lustres were all absorbed in one huge—that like the ruby, it was blood red.

II.

In the dead of the night a carriage rattled up to the door of the Red Lion, that quaint old hostelry at Sittingbourne which dates from the days of Agincourt. Though the hour was late, the carriage was evidently expected, for a servant instantly appeared and placed himself at the carriage door. On his opening it, two persons descended. One was a lady, wrapped from head to foot in a velvet wrapper lined with leopard skin throughout, so ample that it covered her head and concealed her face. Her companion was a youth, in a traveling cloak—a mere youth, with a perfectly smooth, oval face, and with clustering locks about his head.

Not a word was spoken. As the lady passed in, the youth bowed to her in a manner that was deferential almost to servility. As she crossed the hall and began to ascend the great oak staircase, he walked by her side, not as a companion, but as attendant. The staircase terminated in a broad corridor, also of oak; the walls panelled and black with age; the floor polished, except where a narrow slip of carpet extended from end to end. Into this corridor all the doors of the apartments on that floor opened. The place was long and full of draughts; and though wrapped in furs the lady shivered, and extending her hand so that it rested on the arm of the youth, she clutched at it spasmodically.

In silence the servant led the way with candelabra that showed a glimmering light. In equal silence the guests followed half-way down the corridor. They passed the doors of many rooms, each furtively scanned by the hooded lady with eyes scarcely less bright, or ravenous than those of the beast in whose furs she was muffled. They seemed to have no end, these doors. Suddenly a sharp click of a lock sounded. A door they were nearing opened slowly and noiselessly a few inches. Then the face of a man perred forth cautiously. Black eyes glimmered in the dim light. The lady shuddered, uttered a suppressed cry, and drew the leopard skin over her face. The next moment the apparition vanished, the face was withdrawn, and the door closed.

Moving onward with difficulty the terrified woman reached, with assistance, a suite of rooms which had been engaged for her at the end of the corridor. The moment lights had been placed on the table, and the servant had withdrawn, the attendant double locked the door.

'That was he; I knew his face. We are tracked here also!' cried the lady starting to her feet.

'Surely not, my lady,' replied the youth; 'think how often you have been deceived?'

'True; but not to-night, Roland, not to-night.'

'And why not? Pardon me if I am bold and presume to differ from your ladyship; but surely, surely it cannot be?'

Without answering, the woman glanced at the table on which the lights were burning, and, startled at what there met her gaze, darted towards it. On a salver there had been placed a small packet, wrapped in white paper, tied with a scarlet cord. It was addressed—addressed to her who snatched it from the salver, in the name of which the rooms in the hotel had been ordered for her! What did this mean? With set teeth, quick panting breath, but tremulous fingers she tore open the wrapper. Then a small enameled box was disclosed; an oval box, azure in color, enriched with cupids and flowers. It was easily opened. With a pressure of the thumb against the spring-snap, the lid flew open. As the woman gave one glance at the contents of the *bonbonniere*, for this it was, an involuntary cry escaped her lips.

'Lost! lost!' she with difficulty ejaculated.

'You have proof of what you feared my lady?' the youth inquired.

'Yes,' she gasped, clutching the box and its contents to her bosom as if to hide it even from the eyes of her attendant. 'Quick! Let me go!'

'Not, yet, my lady,' Roland interposed. 'You cannot mean this?'

'And why not?'

'You have come a hundred miles without food.'

'Well?'

'The night is bitter cold, the snow is falling—'

'What then? What is the night to me?'

As she spoke, the wrapper which had enveloped her slid to the ground. Then there stood revealed a figure of majestic bearing, tall and grandly imposing. The face also, hitherto partially hidden, was disclosed in all its strange and wondrous beauty—a face on which it was impossible to gaze without admiration, and, equally so, without a shudder. It was the face of a statue, white and cold; but lit up with great eyes like those of a bird of prey, cavernous, flaming, and intensely restless.

Without further words, the strange being strode over the fallen leopard skin towards an large mason, dimly lit, and partially visible, through a half opened door. Roland paused a moment, then followed her.

'What is her sin?' what is her mystery?' he half muttered. 'Why is her life a burden to her, through this horrible dread? dread of what? Never still, never safe; frightened as a look, scared at a whisper; forever flying, hiding, suffering torture on torture. What has she done? Great heaven, what has she done?'

Thinking rather than speaking to this effect, Roland entered the dressing room. There the lady was already busy in making a hasty toilet of a

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, Editor And Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., March 9, 1870.

Gold closed yesterday, at 112¼.

GOV. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr. Golladay, refusing to accept his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, saying that duty to his State, his constituents, and to his own honor demands a full investigation of the charges against him in relation to the sale of cadetships, by the only tribunal to which he is amendable under the circumstances.

INTELLIGENCE from Harrisburg on last Monday, leads us to believe that a sufficient number of members in both Houses, and of both parties, in the Legislature, have been "seen" to pass the infamous Border county raid bill. The "treasury ring" have the matter in hand, and are straining every nerve to carry the iniquity through. It is very strongly suspected that the money used in debauching the people's representatives, is obtained from the State Treasury. If our information as to the strength of the friends of the bill in the Legislature is anything like correct, the only hope of the people rests with Gov. Geary, who, we trust, will veto the bill as soon as it is presented to him for his signature.

THE virtual expulsion of Whittemore from Congress for trafficing in Cadetships, has given our Democratic cotemporaries a fallacious pretext for denouncing "radical carpet baggers," in particular, and Republican officials generally. Since Whittemore's case has been disposed of, another member named Golladay of Kentucky, has been unearthed, and, "fearful of the wrath to come," has resigned his seat and left for home. Mungen of Ohio, too, has been shown to have sold a cadetship to the father of a boy in his district for $300. His case is still in *statu quo*, but we apprehend, he will offer his resignation *a la* Whittemore and Golladay. Mungen and Golladay are both Democrats, and have heretofore been the most virulent repudiationists in the whole country. It is said that Mungen fairly roared and raved on making the discovery a few days ago that the cadetship referred to was held by a *Republican* boy. Can't our Democratic exchanges "go for" Golladay and Mungen now, as they have already gone for the "carpet bagger," Whittemore? We will see.

THE Hon. Henry L. Dawes Republican M. C., from Massachusetts, opened the campaign in New Hampshire, on the 26th ultimo, in a speech of telling power and interest, to a meeting of about one thousand of his fellow citizens, assembled in City Hall, Nashua. Speculation had been on tiptoe, in that State, as to what would be his future stand in relation to the Republican party with which he has been identified ever since its organization. Since his late reform speech in Congress, the Democrats of New Hampshire, and elsewhere, had claimed that he had made a breach in the Republican party which could not be healed; while the Labor Reformers claimed him as an especial champion. In hisspeech, he reviewed the history of the Republican and Democratic parties, alluding to the unsuccessful attempt of the latter to make Kansas a slave State—the position of each party during the great struggle of the past ten years, and the recent scenes in the Senate when the Democratic leaders vented their rage against Senator Revels, colored, of Mississippi, who now holds a seat in that body on an equality with themselves. He showed that the rebellion was brought on by the Democrats, and that they voted as a party against appropriating money to pay the Union soldiers. Throughout, it was a masterly argument on the past and present issues of the country.

Mr. Dawes says the Labor Reformers are allies of the Democratic party fighting under another name as another organization. Really and truly there can be but two great parties; he who is not for the Republican party is against it. His illustration of the doctrine of protection to home industry is so strike and homely, we cannot forbear an extract:

> This afternoon I came across a beautiful iron bridge over the Connecticut River. They told me it cost $50,000, but that it was all made in England. Every day's work performed upon that, except putting the pieces together, they told me was performed in England. It took a great many men a great while to do it, in a great work shop, and where that workshop was, there must have been a great many families, and where those families were there must have been a good many mechanics to supply them with their wants. There must have been the shoemaker, the hatter, the tailor, and the baker. There must have been a great many school houses there, and I have no doubt there were churches. Now, fellow-citizens, which would have been the best, to have had that village on this side of the water or on the other side? That is all there is in this question. Had the laws of the land made it cheaper to have let right the raw material here, the bridge would have been made here, the village would have grown up here; the churches and school-houses would have been here; and the mechanics who gathered around and lived in such a village would also have been here. The capital would have been here, too, which would have seen the cost of all. They tell us that in Iowa they cannot get enough for the corn they raise to pay for raising it, and that they sometimes burn it for fire. Would it not have been a great thing for them in the City of Nashua could have been set right down in Iowa, to have furnished a market for their corn—a nucleus around which to gather all these mechanics, all this wealth, and all this capital, and to furnish the man who feels as if the labor of his hands is not rewarded sufficiently, and that his hard hand had not sufficient influence and power? Would it not have been better for him to have been put down in such a village, with such an opportunity to assert his manhood, and achieve competence and independence, and stand upon his own bottom, than to have undertaken the vain work of regulating the number of hours he shall work by statute, or the amount of pay he shall receive, or the treatment that his employer shall extend toward him by statute. Let him stand upright upon his own vantage and his own competence, and he can face employer and the world in the consciousness of his own power.

On the subject of reform in the expenditure of the National money, which he urged so strongly, recently, in Congress—and about which some of his partisan friends, in that body, took him to task—he showed that he was acting in strict accord with Gen. Grant, and with demands of a great majority of the Republican party of the Nation he said:

> Now what of the prospect for the future? what is the prospect on the question of public expenditures for next year? Upon that point I propose to speak plainly—as you can find I have spoken plainly elsewhere. [A whisper.] It is true that the Heads of the several Departments—and, by-the-bye, more than the half of these have been selected from the last Administration—have made their estimates for appropriations for the next year, asked too much. When these appropriations came to be all aggregated, the whole amount was alarmingly too much, and I took the liberty to tell the men responsible for it that it was too much. [applause]; and, gentlemen, if you want any assurance that for the coming year—or for the remaining years of this Administration—as in this very year, that there will be no tendency upward, but rather downward. You will find it in the aspect which the whole people made themselves in all those appropriations for next year should not be larger than the appropriations for this year, and to the un-animity in the Executive branch of the Government and in Congress in the work they have been applying themselves to is cutting down the appropriations for the coming year, there is no division. There is an earnest conscientious effort in all branches of the Government to see to it that there shall not be a dollar more appropriated for the next year than for this. [Applause.] I was charged yesterday, sometimes, by the Press—or himself, with this message to the people of New Hampshire—[applause]—when I said this that I was coming here. He does not want to assure the people of New Hampshire that the exhibit I have made here of the current indebtedness, and the economical expenditure of money during the present year, is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year, to come. [Great applause.] Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures [deafening applause] but, whenever, and wherever the closest, scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done. [Loud and continued applause.]

SAN FRANCISCO custom-house officers have to look sharp for opium, which pays for smuggling, on account of a duty of 100 per cent. The last steamer from China brought over several hundred dollars worth of opium, which it was intended should pay no duty. It was found in a heavy chest, most innocent looking, whose thick sides were hollow and filled with the drug. A consignment of Chinese pails were also found to be made of opium with a shell of wood forming the outside of each. Several dozen pairs of shoes gave up their contents, contained in tin cases, let into the soles. A bundle of feather dusters held a lot, and one Mongolian was stripped of his high water proof boots to reveal his legs swaddled in the precious drug.

THE United States House of Representatives, on Friday last, passed a bill giving to a colored man residing in the District of Columbia, who lost both feet in the second Bull Run battle, a pension, commencing in 1862. This man, being a teamster and employe of the Quartermaster's department, and his name not being on the muster roll, his claim received an unfavorable report in preceding Congresses. In opposition to the claim it was urged that its passage would set a precedent, requiring an expenditure of two or three millions of dollars every year to meet similar exceptional cases, for which provision would have to be made, in addition to the expenditure of thirty-three or thirty-five millions per annum for pensions.

CONTRARY to our expectation, Gen. Irwin refused to be sworn when brought before the finance committee of the State Senate on last Wednesday. This course seems to have been determined upon by all the ex-State Treasurers, whose accounts were satisfactorily closed by the auditing department of the State when they went out of office. Gen. Irwin, in his letter to the committee, in which he declines to testify, makes these points:

First, during his management of the Treasury, not a single dollar of the public money was lost.

Second, no charge of malfeasance in office has been made against him by any one. When that is done, he is ready to meet it.

Third, the books and papers of the Treasury department have been out of his hands for nearly a year, and he would therefore be unable to make such a statement to the committee as his oath would require.

Fourth, he alludes to and puts into the hands of the committee a letter from the Auditor General of the State in which that officer distinctly states that Gen. Irwin's account as State Treasurer was satisfactorily settled and closed up in May, 1869.

IN the daily papers of last Monday we find two telegrams, which will prove interesting to everybody. They read as follows:

> CINCINNATI, March 5.—A number of retail dry goods, and other dealers, began paying silver in change to-day, and many more will follow on Monday. The brokers have sold all their silver to-day generally to be used for this purpose.
>
> BOSTON, March 5.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payments yesterday.

AN exchange of last Monday has this to say on the question of a resumption of specie payments:

> Although gold in New York touched 112¼ on Friday, on Saturday a halt in the downward tendency is reported, and the market closed at 113. The belief that gold will come down to 100 has had an exciting effect on finances and the general business of the country. Trade is stimulated by the shrinkage in values; cotton declines; and stocks tend to a bottom price, the natural result of a return to a gold valuation.
>
> Should gold go to par two hundred millions of a commodity which is now merchandise, like cotton or produce, and which ties up two hundred and twenty-five millions of currency, would then become currency and really inflate the circulation by adding its volume to the circulating medium. Gold, for carrying which interest is now paid, would then command interest itself. Instead of only eight hundred millions of paper set off against two hundred millions of gold and six hundred millions of general wealth, (including stocks, bonds, &c.,) the *regime* of gold at par would give us a thousand millions of money against six hundred millions of general property. The very gold which, on account of its premium, was an object of value and a rival to stocks and merchandise, would, by being added to the stream of money, enhance the same stocks and merchandise. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the great inflation in England in the begining of the century when the South Sea and like bubbles were floated upon the public, and when shares rose to fabulous prices, was the sequence of the return to specie payments, the country being flooded with paper money, the volume of the circulation being increased by the restoration of coin to currency.

As the Sheriff of Beaver county was not elected through the instructions of the Beaver *Argus*, it is fair to presume he does not need instructions from that source as to how he shall conduct the affairs of his office. He has an undoubted right to select what journals in the county he pleases, in which to do his advertising. If the *Argus* don't like it—why the *Argus* don't like it, that is all—The majority of the per plu of Beaver county, who voted for Sheriff Grosling, certainly did not expect him to please the *Argus* in the administration of his office. Besides it is in error that a portion of the public printing was never before carried out of the county seat.—*Radical*.

We never said "that a portion of the public printing was never before carried out of the county seat." We *did* say though, that Mr. Grosling was the first Sheriff of the county who carried the printing of his sales away from the county seat. We say that still.

The *Radical* puts the case fairly when it says that the ARGUS did not help to elect Mr. Grosling sheriff. It did what it could for the Republican candidate for that office. *Duty* and *honor* both, required it to do *that*. The *Radical* at that time seemed to be a co worker with the ARGUS, in advocating Mr. Shields' claims; but from the tone and wording of the above article we judge it now desires the public to not look upon its course then in that light. We wonder after all if this was not about its true position in that contest. While the *Radical* openly supported Arthur Shields for Sheriff, its editor and his intimate friends *secretly* did all that lay in their power for his opponent. If not, why did Sheriff Grosling make the *Radical* his organ as soon as he came to Beaver, and why does that sheet rush so quickly to his defence now? "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Let our Republican friends read the above article from the *Radical* with care. They will fail to discover any evidence of it's writer ever having *really* supported any one but John Grosling Esq. for Sheriff.

CAPTAIN Hall, of Arctic notoriety, delivered a lecture on Saturday night last, at Lincoln Hall, Washington City, to a dense audience, including the President, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of Congress. He related his experience in the Arctic regions, and said his intention in coming there was to ask for an appropriation of $15,000 for an expedition to the North Pole, in the interest of science, geography and commerce. As to the last named he had no doubt of the discovery of an extensive whaling ground. He was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President Grant for disbursement. This remark was received with applause.

THE New York *World* had an extraordinary sensation in its Paris letter of Feb. 21st, published on Saturday last. According to the gossip of French salons, the Emperor Napoleon III died on the 9th of Sept. last, under the knife of the surgeon Riccord, and in his place there reigns the Prince Imperial, as Napoleon IV, with Empress Eugenie as Regent. The story runs that a near relative of the Emperor, though not in the line of succession, and bearing a close resemblance, appears in the place of Napoleon on the few occasions on which he is supposed to appear in public. The correspondent says the plan originated with the late Emperor, who feared the European complications, and that before his death he received a promise from England, and it is believed from Russia, that they would aid in maintaining the Prince on the throne. The letter gives various reasons for crediting the story, and says it explains the recent remarkable change of policy on the part of the French Government. Nevertheless it appears very like an easily constructed canard.

AN ACT

Relative to Roads in Darlington Township, Beaver County.

The following Act was passed finally, and is now a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the taxable inhabitants of Darlington township, Beaver county, at an election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of Apr., A. D., 1870, of which due notice shall be given by the township assessors by five written notices, put up in as many different public places in said township, and thereafter at the regular time of holding election, to elect three suitable persons to serve as supervisors one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and one person annually; thereafter, any two of whom may constitute a quorum to do business, and whose duty it shall be within twenty days after their election and every three years thereafter, to lay out and divide all the public highways in said township into sections not exceeding one-half a mile in length, which they shall number and describe in a book kept by them for that purpose. They shall also specify therein what they deem necessary for the improvement and keeping in repair each section of said public highways for the term of three years.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of said supervisors to expose all the said public highways one section at a time, at public sale to the lowest and best bidder, commencing on the second Tuesday of April, after the first election of supervisors after the passage of this act, and to continue from day to day until all are sold; and every three years thereafter, of which sale at least ten days' notice shall be given by not less than ten handbills posted in the most public places in said township. *Provided*, That no persons shall buy more than four sections without the consent of the supervisors.

SECTION 3. That if any section or sections of said roads shall remain unsold on account of no bid having been made for the same, or if the board of supervisors shall consider the bid too exorbitant, it shall be their duty to keep in repair the said section or sections so unsold for one year, at the expiration of which time they shall expose the same section or sections at public sale for the unexpired term of three years as provided in section second; but the supervisors may permit some portions of the roads to remain otherwise, if they think the expense too great, or the road can be kept in good order without such improvement, which if so permitted, shall be so stated in the agreement when the roads are sold or let.

SECTION 4. That the supervisors shall divide all roads that may hereafter be laid out in said township, into sections not exceeding one-half mile in length. Number and describe them, specify the nature and kind of work to be done, as provided, within twenty days of the time they receive the order for the opening of any road and after giving ten days' notice thereof, shall proceed to sell the same at public vendue in manner and form already provided, for such a length of time as they may deem necessary for the opening of the same, after which they shall be kept in repair in the same manner as other roads in the township.

SECTION 5. That any person or persons purchasing or contracting for a section or sections of roads as aforesaid, shall write his or their names respectively in the supervisor's book against the section or sections so purchased or contracted for, and also the amount of the purchase or contract price, and shall give satisfactory security to said supervisors conditioned for the faithful performance of his or their part of the said contract.

SECTION 6. That it shall be the duty of the contractors or purchasers as aforesaid, to keep their respective sections in good substantial repair during the term of three years according to the specification aforesaid, one of which shall be that the bed of the road shall be raised in the middle and slope gradually each way to the sides where ditches or drains shall be kept open; (if possible) of sufficient depth and breadth to carry off the water, and that all loose stones shall be removed or broken and covered with earth; and should any purchaser or purchasers refuse or neglect to make the improvements or to keep in good repair the section or sections so purchased or contracted for, upon complaint being made to the supervisors of either of them, it shall be the supervisors' duty to examine the section or sections so complained of within four days, and if they deem the complaint well founded, to give notice to the party or parties complained of, to make the improvements and put his or their section or sections of road in good repair according to the terms of the contract within six days thereafter; and if he or they shall refuse or neglect to comply with said notice until the expiration of said six days, it shall be the duty of the supervisors to have the said section or sections improved or repaired according to the terms specified in the contract, and double the cost of improving or repairing the same shall be recoverable by the supervisors from such person or persons so neglecting or refusing or of their sureties as other debts of equal amounts are now recoverable by law, with costs of suit.

SECTION 7. That it shall be the duty of the supervisors to inspect all the roads in the township, at least once in every three months and if they find any contractor or contractors have neglected to fulfil his or their contract or contracts, to give notice thereof as provided in section sixth of this act, in case of complaint being made, and to enforce the same.

SECTION 8. That it shall be lawful for any contractor or contractors who may remove out of the township, to yield up to the supervisors the unexpired portion of his or their contract or contracts, by giving due notice thereof in writing at least twenty days before the next election for supervisors, and the unexpired term of such contract or contracts so yielded up; and any section or sections of new road that may have been opened shall be sold at private sale by the supervisors for the unexpired portion of the tri-ennial term. *Provided*, That in case of death or removal out of the township, the supervisors shall pay the representatives of such person so deceased or such person so removing such portions of the money specified in their respective contracts as they shall believe them justly entitled to receive.

SECTION 9. That all able bodied male persons, and all male persons able to perform the labor herein required, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five years, except persons permanently disabled in the military service of the State or of the United States, shall be liable amtimily to do and perform two days' work or labor on the highways, under the direction of the supervisors or contractors of said township in which he shall reside. *Provided further*, That if any person being warned as herein after provided, shall pay to the supervisors or contractors in whose district he may reside, the sum of three dollars within three days after being notified by the said supervisor or contractor, the same shall be received in lieu of the two days' work or labor, and shall be applied by the supervisor or contractor receiving the same to the improvement of the roads in the district and accounted for as herein provided.

SECTION 10. That if the supervisors of said township shall deem an additional road tax necessary they shall determine the per centum to be levied upon the taxable property of their respective townships not exceeding five mills on the dollar for each year, and shall assess the same on the taxable property in said township, said tax to be levied on or before the first of June of each year, and the same shall be collected by the collector in the same way as other taxes of said township, on or before the first day of December of each year, and paid over to the supervisors to be applied to the improvement of the roads, as aforesaid.

SECTION 11. That the supervisors shall have the right to reject any bids that they may deem too high, and sell such section or sections at private sale.

SECTION 12. That the supervisors shall each keep a regular account of the kind of service performed by them, with the date thereof, and they shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day, by the auditors of the township, for every day necessarily employed in discharging the duties of their office after striking out their two days' work or labor, or the three dollars before mentioned.

SECTION 13. That any supervisor duly elected, neglecting to perform the duties herein assigned him, shall be subject to all the fines and penalties as now provided by law.

SECTION 14. Any existing laws now in force in said township conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress—The Georgia Case—Franking Privilege—Cadetships—District of Columbia—Confirmation of Judgships — Education — Land office—Postmasters.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 3d, 1870.

So little so far has been done in Congress this Session compared with the amount to be done, than many Members are getting exceedingly impatient. Reconstruction has taken the place of many important bills and measures, suffering for the want of Congressional consideration, and already there is talk that it may be necessary to extend this session into September or October, and of taking a short recess for a few weeks either in July or August.

Gov. Bullock of Georgia, submitted a lengthy argument before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, maintaining there should be no half way ground taken in the Georgia matter; that either the government of Georgia is provisional to day or the action of Congress in passing the act of December 22nd, 1869, and the President's assignment of General Terry to duty as district Commander under the reconstruction laws cannot be defended. He assumes that the act assuming that the Legislature had never been legally organized, placed the State under the reconstruction laws. This Georgia muddle is exciting a great deal of interest, affording another occasion for an honest, but vastly and important differences of opinion, and consequently excuses for a number of long winded speeches.

The only hope the Postmaster has that the Senate will take up the bill which has passed the House for the abolition of the franking privilege, is that in case this bill passes, that a reduction of letter postage will will follow. It is rumored that Senator Sumner is now preparing a bill which will enact that letter postage be reduced from three to one cent.

Before the cadetship investigation Committee yesterday, were one witness in Golladay's case, and two in Butler's. None of the witnesses testified to anything to the injury of either party. In the case of Butler, one of the witnesses stated that there was no money talked of when Butler appointed the cadet, but that afterwards money was sent into Butler's district to us in the Stokes campaign. The only thing appearing against Golladay, in the premises is his haste in resigning, which is considered by some as *prima facie* evidence of guilt. Golladay has written to his district, that he is a candidate for re-election.

The struggle for a chance in the government of the D. C. is still going on. The strongest underlying reason for this change, is that for many years past, its best gentlemen have not been willing to represent the city in its councils and as its Mayor. There are many gentlemen here of wealth and ability, who would be glad to occupy positions in Congress as delegates or to be invested with gubernatorial honors who would not have courage enough to sit in a Mayor's chair which has been disgraced, and which has been looked down upon with contempt by the better class of citizens. The offices have been filled by poor pettifogers for so long, that gentlemen are not willing to have their names connected with them, and the consequence is very few persons register at our elections or take any interest in them.

The only persons opposing the change are the present city authorities, and those holding contracts for city work, who are endeavoring to practice upon the colored voters by telling them that the proposed change will take from them the right of franchise. But there is too much enlightenment among them for this dodge. The larger portion of the colored people are desirous of a change in city offices, and are willing to adopt a territorial form of Government, or indeed to make any change which will free them from the corruption of the present administration.

The Senate in executive Session on Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Judge Strong of Penna., to the U. S. Supreme Court Bench, which is a great relief to the numerous friends of the Judge now sojourning here. It was thought by nearly every one here that the Senate had concluded to postpone action on both the confirmation of Strong and Bradley until some definite action might be had upon the proposed plan of equalizing judicial appointments among the several States.

The postponement of action in the Senate upon the nomination of Mr. Bradley for the Supreme Court bench until the 21st inst, is considered sufficiently indicative of a disposition of the Senate to afford time for the passage of the bill reported by the Senate judiciary Committee for embracing Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas in one judicial district.

The subject of education is receiving more consideration this winter in Congress, and among thinking men generally, than ever before. Much attention has been attracted to the question by the speech of Col. Prosser of Tennessee in the House, on the "PROMOTION OF EDUCATION." In which the ground is taken that it is the duty of the general Government to see to it, that the people of the country shall be provided with the means of education, and showing that if said duty be much longer neglected, our Republican institutions cannot stand. The facts and statistics it gives, showing the amount of illiteracy in the country, not only in the Southern States and the territories, but also in the older settled States are truly alarming, and should receive the earnest and immediate attention of every lover of his country and of his race. The various phases of the subject discussed in the speech, are presented in an attractive and interesting manner, making it a most valuable document for popular reading. It should be put into the hands of every person in the country who can read. To this end contributions are being solicited and received by the friends of education throughout the country, and many are contributing liberally to the object. For the benefit of the large number of our German population, it has been translated into their language. Every person should read the speech, and every friend of education, who is able to do so, should contribute toward its circulation.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office, has just received advices from the Surveyor General at Virginia city, Nevada, showing the completion of the survey of two hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred acres in the Ruby valley, situated between the Butte and east Humboldt ranges of mountains, south of Humboldt River and Fort Halleck in the eastern portion of Lander county in the north eastern part of the State of Nevada. These lands are watered by Rubs and Franklin Lakes Franklin River and their tributaries. The surface along the lakes and rivers, is level with a rich soil producing a heavy growth of excellent grass, and the land is well adapted for the culture of all kinds of grain and vegetables grown in that latitude. The uplands between the bottom lands and the foot hills of the mountains are generally rolling with a first and second rate soil in places covered with grasswood, sagebrush, and with the aid of irrigration, will produce valuable crops of grain, fruits and vegetables. There are a number of settlers on these lands, some of whom have made fine improvements. This valley is capable of sustaining a large population.

Strangers visiting this Capital should not fail to visit the beautiful building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and especially to the daily prayer meetings held in their rooms 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7 o'clock every day. These meetings are crowded and full of interest.

In the Senate Executive Session yesterday, the President's father was confirmed Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

CHIEL.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night, Mr. Billingfelt in the Chair. General Irwin, ex-State Treasurer, appeared and made a statement to the following effect: That it was absolutely impossible for him at this late date to give a monthly statement of the affairs of the Treasury during his term. No vault account had ever been separately kept by him, but it was all kept by the cashier as the general Treasury account, and everything had been transferred to his successor in office. If the Committee asked, or expected, a detailed statement, they expected an impossibility. He was not in possession of the Treasury or its books, and it was unreasonable to ask him to go to the labor and expense of detailed statements after all his accounts had been satisfactorily adjusted.

In answer to a question of Mr. Billingfelt, he stated distinctly that he declined to be sworn or make any statements beyond that already given. The accounts of his administration were in the possession of the State and open to the world, and he could render no further service by answering any questions.

He then presented the following letters:

Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., March 2, 1870. W. W. Irwin, Esq. late State Treasurer, Dear Sir: In answer to your communication of this date I have the honor to state that at the close of your term of office in May, 1869, there appeared to be a balance in the Treasury, according to the books of the Auditor, General and State Treasurer, amounting to $1,135,194,92, which amount was charged against R. W. Mackey, Esq., the present State Treasurer, at the time he entered upon his duties, by which charge or transfer your account was closed.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

To the Committee of the Senate: Harrisburg, March 2.—Gentlemen: I have been subpœned to appear before you and to give evidence upon a subject embodied in a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 7th January, 1870. At the end of my term as Treasurer I settled my accounts and handed over all moneys and effects in the Treasury to my successor. I made a final settlement on the first Monday of May, 1869, with the Auditor General. During my administration not a single dollar of the public money was lost, and all the affairs of my office were closed up to the entire satisfaction of the auditing department of the State. I defy any one to make any charge against me for malfeasance in office, and to substantiate it with competent testimony. When that occurs, I will be ready to meet and refute it; but until then I will not recognise the right of the Committee of the Senate, or any tribunal in this land, to call me to witness and examine me upon any question connected with my personal or official integrity. Whilst I admit the power of a legislative committee to inquire into my whole official conduct and the management of the affairs of my office, I desire to be distinctly understood as objecting to the exercise of any inquisatorial power as referred to, in the absence of any charge or accusation affecting my official integrity. It would be subversive of every principle of law and in violation of that right which enables every man to demand that his accusers meet him face to face.

I only wish to show that I am not animated by any want of confidence in the Committee, or by any disrespect towards its members, but impelled by what I conscientiously believe to be a proper respect for myself.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

W. W. IRWIN.

The Committee then retired for consultation and upon their return Chairman Billingfelt again inquired whether Mr. Irwin persisted in his refusal.

Mr. Irwin replied that he had no knowledge in addition to what had already been communicated of any transaction, and especially during his administration, which would be of any service to the Committee in this investigation. He therefore again refused to be questioned and retired.

It is openly asserted that this appears to terminate the labors of the Committee, inasmuch as all the other State Treasurers who have been subpœned to appear to-morrow evening will probably take the same position as Irwin, taking the ground that their accounts having all been adjusted they are no longer liable to be subjected to legislative inquiry.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Oneida—Horrible Inhumanity on the Part of the Officers of the British Ship—List of the Officers Lost—Loss of the Golden City—Passengers Crew and Treasure Saved—Interesting Particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Yokohoma, dated January 31, say: The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity ever known in the East, occurred about twenty miles down this coast at half past six o'clock P. M., January 24th. The United States steamer Oneida, homeward bound, collided with the British iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellsby Eyre, the Bombay striking the Oneida on the starboard quarter, carrying away her poop deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay at the water line. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship ahoy! stand by; you have cut us down." She also blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The Oneida went down setrn first, in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and ninety-five men. The captain of the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he upon his arrival here, report the accident or inform the authorities. The first known of it was by the arrival on foot next morning, of Dr. Stoddard, surgeon, and fifteen of the crew. But two cutters were available, and the officers almost to a man refused to take to them while a man remained aboard. Discipline was complete to the last, the sick being put into the boats, and the officers running at their post until the ship went down. The United States Government vessel Japan, being a storeship, Minister Delong was obliged to accept from English, French and Russian men of war, steamers steam launches, cutters, &c. In company with Colonel Shepard, Consul at Yeddo, Mr. Farrington, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is being done to rescue the sufferers, and recover the bodies lost. Delong, on his own responsibility, chartered a gunboat lately sold by the United State Government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens, and engineers furnished by a Russian corvette, placed her under a commander of the naval officers and sent consul Shepard to represent him, while he, with great energy, was making a thorough investigation by a naval court of inquiry.

Delong is entitled to great praise for his prompt and correct action. The position of the Oneida to day was ascertained by the spar, which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found. Had the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida all or nearly all might have been saved. The feeling of indignation toward Captain Eyre is terrible. None but his company and a few of his countrymen attempt to shield him. The following is a correct list of the officers lost: Commander E. H. Williams, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart; A. V. Muldnur, Paymaster; T. L. Tullock, Jr., Master; Walter Sergeant; J. W. Phelan Ensign; G. C. Dowry, Charles E. Brown Midshipman; W. Uhler, G. H. Bower, C. A. Capp, J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams, Assistant Surgeon Frothingham, Engineers N. B. Lettig, Boatow C. Senator and John Torrence, Carpenter, J. D. Perer, Paymaster's Clerk W. O. Thomas, and ninety five men.

LATER.—The following additional facts have been obtained: Investigation shows that a terrible responsibility rests somewhere else than with the Bombay. The Oneida in a late typhoon lost all but three small boats and one of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save one hundred and seventy-nine men.

The last words Captain Williams said when Lieutenant-Commander Muldrum reported the vessel sinking were "I know it; but what can I do." I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus through the negligence of sombody and the inhumanity of the Bombay's officers, a battle scarred and historic ship, with as brave officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies, has been lost to their friends and to their country.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

The steamer Colorado brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Golden City, on the 22d of February, near Point Lazaro. The passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved and brought back by the Colorado. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the smoke stack and abaft of the paddle boxes, and was still going to pieces very fast.

The Golden City left here on the 18th of February for Panama with a valuable cargo, including the teas received by the China steamer, a heavy treasure list and about four hundred passengers. On the morning of the 22d, about seven o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazera, in Lower California, about fifteen miles from the Bay of Santa Maria. The passengers, baggage and treasure were landed with little difficulty, the sea being smooth, but the location barren and far from habitations.

The party went immediately to Point Lazaro, erected a signal and kept a lookout for the Colorado, which was sigtialled about noon, but it was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers aboard from the scene of the disaster on account of the heavy surf. They were compelled to walk to Santa Maria Bay over a barren waste and endure great sufferings from hunger and thirst. Several passengers were lost in the sand hills and undergrowth and left behind by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water were saved from the wreck. Fortunately the Colorado arrived soon or intense suffering must have resulted.

When the wreck commenced breaking up the cargo drifted ashore. Casks containing liquor were broken open by the passengers and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing bloodshed would result if this order of things were not put a stop to, a strong party was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore.

The passengers had no confidence in Captain Comstock and paid no attention to his orders. An indignation meeting was held on the Colorado and resolutions passed that in their opinion the wreck of the Golden City was due to incapacity or gross carelessness in the commanding officer and much unnecessary suffering ashore to be traced to the same source.

The passengers with but few exceptions reached by the Colorado last night. The baggage and treasure were left on board under proper guard.

The sufferings of the passengers of the Golden City on the march from the scene of disaster to Santa Maria Bay to take the Colorado are described as terrible. They had no water and but little hard bread. Old men, women and children walked for twenty-two hours over rocky mountains, under a burning sun, and arrived at their destination entirely prostrated with fatigue.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS.

Our increasing business has compelled extensive alterations and enlargement of our Salesrooms thereby, for the present, crowding our available room. To prepare for Spring purchases, we are closing out our Stock at a

Bona Fide Reduction.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS,

RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

Lower than Last Season's Prices.

RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE

THAT CALL EARLY, AT

Oliver M'Clintock & Cos'

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar2-6techeck

PUBLIC SALE.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, No. 31 Nov. Term, 1869. In the matter of the Estate of the Heirs at Law of Abigal Sippy, deceased.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Beaver county of Dec. 29, 1869, I will offer at Public Sale,

On Saturday March 19th, 1870,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, all the following property: Lot No. 38, in the borough of New Brighton, for the purpose of barring any entailment as owned or claimed by the heirs at law of Abagail Sippy, supposed tenant in tail, enabling a clear title in fee simple to be made to purchasers, claiming or holding under them or otherwise.

JOS. BENTLEY,

Guardian for Benj. Sippy, minor heir, on behalf of parties in interest.

New Brighton, February 18, 1870.—3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county the undersigned administrator of the estate of Andrew Rose, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on

Friday March 18, 1870, at 2 p. m.,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, in said county, bounded east by an alley, south by lot of Keesonny Society, west by Main street and north by lot of A. Robertson; the entire lot being 45 by 123 feet, on which is erected a

Two Story Brick Dwelling House,

21 by 40 feet, in middling repair. Also, a one story frame store room.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments from that date with interest; the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage, the purchaser to pay all expense of preparing deed, bond and mortgage and the stamping of the same. For further information inquire of the undersigned at Beaver Falls, Pa.

feb23-3t] SUSAN ROSE, *Admr'x.*

New Dry-Goods

NEW STYLES of 1870,

JUST RECEIVED FROM

MANUFACTURERS, A GREAT

VARIETY of PRINTS,

DELAINES,

ALPACAS,

COBERGS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLINS,

CHECKS.

DENIMS, DRILLS

TICKING AND

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO.—JUST RECEIVED FROM

The SPRINGFIELD Mills

A LARGE STOCK OF THEIR

Celebrated Jeans,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

These Goods will do More Service for the Cost than any other Goods Manufactured in the Country. He, Also, Keeps Constantly on hand their

Celebrated Woolen Yarns.

These Goods Have Been Purchased Within the Last Few Days, and Are Entirely

NEW & FRESH.

OUR OLD STOCK

Has been Laid Aside for Sale at Very Much

Reduced Prices.

Our Motto this Year, will be

LARGE SALES

—AND—

SMALL PROFITS.

Purchasers

Will do well to Call and Examine

THIS STOCK

Before Buying Elsewhere.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER.

February 16, 1870.

Jan19-1yr

Hanauer's Column.

Great Closing out Sale Regardless of Cost, for 30 days, at HANAUER'S Bazar of Fashion, Opposite U. P. Seminary, 3d st Beaver. Will remove, April 1st, to corner Market & Bridge Sts. Bridgewater, Pa.

[In the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. REESE.]

AUCTION! AUCTION!! Every Day, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and at 7 p. m., until we remove to Bridgewater.

Medicinal.

1854

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

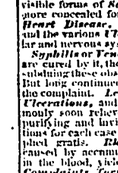
Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & GURNEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

jo30:1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 9, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	4 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	24 00	35 00
½ column,	11 00	19 00	28 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	18 00	34 00	60 00	80 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 26th of March 5, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 27	40 deg.	41 deg.	39 deg
" 28	36 deg.	40 deg.	37 deg
Mar. 1	32 deg.	36 deg.	33 deg.
" 2	28 deg.	34 deg.	27 deg.
" 3	24 deg.	36 deg.	27 deg.
" 4	30 deg.	40 deg.	32 deg.
" 5	28 deg.	37 deg.	31 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice.—Mellor & Hoene.

Public Sale.—Estate of George Streit.

For Sale.—D. M. Donohoo.

Executor's Notice.—S. G. Caughey and J. R. Caughey, Ex'rs.

Executor's Notice.—William Davidson, Ex'r,

Administrator Notice.—William Diem, Admin'r.

Card.—Dr. J. C. Lovis.

Notice.—Dr. Boardman.

Wall Paper.—Thos. Palmer & Co.

Special Notice.—R. T. Taylor.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the BEAVER ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

James Marquis, Fallston,	$2 00
Jason Hoyt, Industry,	5 00
John G. Gibson, Brighton tp.,	7 05
Joseph L. Henry, New Orleans,	50
A. Glenn, Kenton Ohio,	50
Capt. P. Brown, Rochester,	2 00
John Cameron Evansport Ohio,	1 00
R. B. Chamberlain, New Brighton,	2 00

Public Documents.—Congressmen J. B. Donley Senator J. S Rutan and Representative Shuslock have favored us with quite a number of documents during the past ten days or two weeks.

Public Letting.—The opening of proposals for the erection of a large building on the Poor House Farm took place on last Friday, on the premises. Some fifteen persons and firms put in bids for the contract. These bids ranged in price from $14,600 to $26,000. Lals & son of Phillipsburg being the lowest bidders, the contract was awarded to them at $14,600. The building is to be of brick, and its size is to be 44 by 100 feet, two stories high with stone basment.

NOTICE.—All persons wanting to buy or sell Real Estate, of any kind, should get "The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," Published monthly by Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent free to any address. feb23;4t

Don't fail to attend the performance at the Court House on Thursday and Friday evenings; it will be first class.

"Ga Lang."—While gold is tumbling down, and business generally is dull, it affords us pleasure to note that a few days ago the 'horse business' was quite lively in Beaver. Take for example the following horse transactions: On Friday morning a horse was sold in this place at private sale for twenty five dollars; in the evening he was sold for ten dollars; the next morning he brought twenty dollars, and his present owner has been offered forty dollars for him since that time. If horse flesh has ever gone up more rapidly than that we have not been informed of the instance.

Notice.—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to DR. BOARDMAN, to call and settle on or before the 20th of March, 1870, as after that time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for settlement.

Unclaimed Letters in the Post office at Rochester, Pa., March 1, 1870:

Mrs. Jennie Blockcom.	John McKeever.
Christian H. Clark,	Master E. J. Moore,
Erwin Crall,	Adam Moore,
Miss Ella Cunningham,	Mrs. Catharine Morris, 2
Frank Duff,	James Normile,
Taylor Eaton,	Miss Mary Smith,
Robert Evans,	J. H. Smith,
John M. Earnest,	Shurlock & Sloan,
Thomas Hair,	Albert M. Yeiser,
John Horton,	Henry Vlury,
Samuel Hunter,	T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Representation of the War.—The soldiers of Beaver and vicinity will give a public Representation of the War, from the beginning to its close, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11, in the Court House. Admission 25 cts. Don't fail to go and see it.

The Lecture heretofore published to take place in the Court House at Beaver, on Monday, March 7th, for the benefit of SS. Peter and Paul's church, of this place, we are informed by Fr. Vitalian, Pastor, temporarily, has been unavoidably postponed until St. Patrick's day, March 17th. The Provincial of the Passionist Fathers—located in New York—not knowing of the appointment, ordered Fr. Geegan on a Mission to Chicago, from which he will return in time to deliver his lecture on "The Bible" at the time and place to which it is postponed. All tickets will be held good at that time.

Prof. Zweidingor, organist of St. Michael's church, and musical professor in Pittsburgh, accompanied by four or five members of his choir, will be present on the occasion of the lecture, and give a concert of sacred music to piano accompaniment. Fr. Luke, formerly pastor of Saint Michael's, will also be present. Altogether, the lecture and the music will afford a rich treat to our community. Tickets only 25 cts.

High Mass will be sung at the Catholic church at 9 o'clock, a. m., on St. Patrick's day. J. B. B.

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

New Church.—The Presbyterians of Mill Creek congregation—near the line between Greene and Hanover townships, Presbytery of Washington — have just finished one of the finest churches in the country. It is built of brick, is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide; the basement is eight feet in the clear, and will be used for the sabbath school and lecture room. The main audience room is twenty-six feet in height, and is lighted with stained glass; the ceiling is of the gothic style. The church is roofed with slate; it is heated with a "Fiery Furnace" heater, placed in the basement, which does its work admirably. It (the furnace) cost 500 dollars. The cost of the church is $5,650 00; and, for its cost, cannot be excelled in the State. When the congregation commenced building they had on subscription but $4,075; but, since that time, the remainder $1,575 has been subscribed, and the church will be free from debt at the dedication, which will take place in April. The architect of the church is Mr. John Chambers, of Allegheny city; the contractor and builder, Mr. Harper Rolston, Fairview, West Virginia. COM.

ALISMA.—This is without doubt, one of the best articles of the hair prepared. It is a fine hair dressing and a reliable restorative, and should be used by all. It beautifies the hair, improves its growth, and is a certain remedy for baldness. By all means try it. You cannot but be suited with it. Price $1 per bottle. Get one bottle and you will not be without it.

Why buy our Printed and Organs in Pittsburgh?—Because you can find at Mellor & Hoene's a larger and finer stock to select from than at any other house in this section; and because being such large buyers, they can buy their instruments at a less price than a smaller house and can therefore sell cheaper. Besides, they are the sole agents for many of the leading Pianos and Organs that are made. If you have an idea of buying an instrument, and getting a bargain, by all means write to Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and have them send you circulars and price lists.

Sheriff's Sales.—The Sheriff offers for sale at the Court House, in Beaver, on Saturday, March 19th, 1870, at 9 a. m., the following property:

A lot of ground in Beaver Falls, seized and taken in execution as the property of Thos. Davis, at the suit of Samuel Davidson, and also at the suit of Henrici & Lenx (trustees).

A frame house and two lots in Beaver Falls, seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hyde at the suit of Simon Harold.

Two lots of ground in Beaver Falls, seized and taken in execution as the property of John E. Reed and wife, at the suit of Philip Bentel, now for use of Henrici & Lenx (trustees).

A lot of ground in Glasgow borough, seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. Sill, at the suit of Jas. Schultz.

Three lots in Bridgewater, the property of W. J. McLean, at the suit of Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Real estate of Benjamin E. Snyder in Industry tp., at the suit of Benj. Adams' executor.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of Cephas McKelvey, at the suit of Henrici & Lenx, trustees.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of Calvin M. Reed, at the suit of Henrici & Lenx, trustees.

One piece of 96 acres and another of 4 acres in Chippewa tp., the property of Henry Wagner, at the suit of Martin McLaughlin.

Fifteen acres of land in Chippewa tp., the property of John W. Welsh at the suit of Lucius J. Wright.

One house and three lots in Beaver Falls, the property of T. W. Anderson, at the suit of Andrew Kealty, & Co.

House and lot in Freedom, the property of Charles Graham, at the suit of Matilda McCullough.

House and two lots in Bridgewater, the property of Peter Angel, at the suit of Mary Howe and others.

House and lot in New Brighton, the property of Samuel Dunnavant, at the suit of B. B. Chamberlain and others.

The interest of J. T. Holmes & Co., in shop of axe and edge tool factory, in New Brighton, at the suit of Robinson & Co.

Two houses and two lots in Beaver Falls, the property of Henry Robinson, at the suit of Conneautville Bank.

Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Bible.—We have examined this work carefully, and pronounce it the most perfect and comprehensive of anything of the kind yet published. Hitchcock has certainly shown great skill in comparing Scripture with Scripture in this work. Six thousand subjects in the Bible are treated upon; and, in this work each verse in the whole of the Old and New Testaments, treating upon each of these subjects, are brought together under appropriate headings. It contains Cruden's complete Concordance; Dictionaries, Scripture Measures, Weights and Coins; a History of Religious denominations; a History of the Bible, Maps, Engravings, &c.; forming a library within itself, and we have no hesitation in saying that any one possessing and using it will gain knowledge that could not be gained without it. Mr. Edmund Kyle will canvass this place, and we hope none of our readers will fail to procure a copy of this "Book of books," as it is only sold by canvassing agents, and cannot be bought in bookstores.

BEAVER, Pa., March 3d, 1870.

I have examined "Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible"; as far as a rather limited time would permit, and I have no hesitation in endorsing it as the most excellent work of the kind extant. Every pastor, every parent, every teacher of the Bible should by all means possess it. It is a necessity to a full and thorough understanding of the Scriptures where an extensive library is impracticable. Besides, the completeness of its indexes, its full concordance its admirable history of religious denominations, the clearness of its arrangement and its exhaustive analysis of subjects, render it a most desirable acquisition to our Bible literature, as it is heartily commended by all denominations.

D. P. LOWARY.

D. L. DEMPSEY, Presiding Elder of North Pittsburgh District, Pitts. Con.

I cheerfully commend this work to all who are interested in acquiring and disseminating biblical and valuable knowledge and also as a very useful household treasure of information. S. CURTIS.

Believing the work referred to by Mr. Lowary really valuable, and especially so to those who have not time for general reading, I cheerfully recommend it.

D. H. A. MCLEAN.

I cheerfully concur with the above in their recommendations of this work.

JAS. C. WILSON.

Having examined the work above recommended, I can sincerely join in commending it to all students of the Bible.

JAS. M. SHIELDS.

I cheerfully concur in the above.

R. T. TAYLOR.

M. E. PARSONAGE,
BEAVER, March 3, 1870.

I have looked through *Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Bible* and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most complete work of the kind I have ever seen; and to the Bible student a most invaluable treasure, combining in itself all the excellencies of other books of the kind I have examined, and having in its copious indexes advantages that others have not possessed. I commend it to all who would make the Bible their study. JAMES HOLLINGSHEAD,
Pastor of the M. E. Church.

Local Bills.—Senator Rutan has forwarded us the texts of the following bills now before the Legislature, which affect citizens of this county:

A bill relative to roads in Darlington tp. Passed with an amendment making first election for supervisors to take place on the 2d Tuesday of April.

A bill granting an annuity and gratuity to Elizabeth Reed, widow of John Reed, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mrs. Reed lives in Hanover tp., this county, and if the bill becomes a law she will receive a gratuity of forty dollars, and an annuity of forty dollars per annum during life.

A bill to authorize the Surveyor General to execute a patent to Thompson M. Johnston for a certain lot of ground in Beaver. The said lot being lot No. 10.

An act to increase the pay of supervisors of roads and township auditors in the counties of Beaver and Washington. The act increases the wages to two dollars per day.

An act granting a gratuity and an annuity to Elizabeth Anderson, of Beaver county, a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. The act if passed gives to Mrs. Anderson an annuity of forty dollars and a gratuity of forty dollars per annum during life.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &C.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Thos. Palmer & Co., No. 91 Wood St. Pittsburgh, dealers in Wall Paper Window Shades &c. They have on hand a large and beautiful stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades of every description, and are determined to sell at lower prices than before. Parties in need of anything in their line should call on them when in the city, before going elsewhere.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Advocate and Journal*, who we understand is Rev. Charles Cook who lately visited our town, thus writes of our place:

Beaver, whence I now write, is an old town. It was thought to be a finished town when I first knew it. But this progressive age, for the spirit that characterizes it in this progressive country, would not let it stay finished. Forty-five years ago I came here on my bridal tour, to try my hand as housekeeping and to organize a new station. Both operations were new, and many an awkward step I took; but a lady in the neighborhood of our house adopted my young and in experienced wife, and the whole charge adopted me. The town is built on a beautiful plain, some fifty or more feet above the junction of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers; bounded on the south by the former on the east by the latter and a less elevated plain, on the north by a beautiful range of undulating hills, and on the west by a gently receding tongue of land, terminating in a point where the hills and the beautiful Ohio seem to meet. A canal, now seeking enlargement as a channel for ships along the east side of the Beaver, and a railroad along the north and west banks of the Ohio, have originated flourishing towns all along both streams. It was once feared that these would draw the life current from the old county town. But it has not been so. Though the venerable parent has not grown as rapidly as her thrifty children, she possesses a green age, and gives signs of vigorous vitality. When I organized the station, with the late Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., as my presiding Elder, we had no church, but occupied an old court-house as such. There was no parsonage, but the young Pastor was put, as the best that could be done for him, into a small house of one room and a diminutive kitchen. That room was our parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, lodging-room, and study! And the Pastor's salary was two hundred dollars! Since then a new church has come into being, grown old, and passed away; and now a new, beautiful, and commodious one occupies its site in a state of forwardness. The law as well as the Gospel is provided with new accommodations, and even the offenders against both have a substantial home which they cannot when they will, but will when they can, cheerfully vacate. The Church owns a parsonage as well as a house of worship, numbers between two and three hundred members, and is, perhaps, the leading denomination of the place. Many noble dwellings have gone up, a fine public school-house, and two institutions of learning besides; one under the care of the U. P. Church, the other in charge of Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., a member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by a corps of competent instructors, and entitled the "Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute." The building is admirably suited to the design, and especially the lodging apartments; they are the largest and best ventilated rooms I have anywhere met with. A large room is still a desideratum, which it is in contemplation to build as soon as the Church enterprise is out of the way. The average number of students is about a hundred, nearly a third of whom are boarders. The President, besides filling his place well in the institution, has the reputation of being a live man and minister in the Church. There are now residing in this town some seventeen Christian ministers, ranging while in the venerable and Rev. Joshua Monroe, now between eighty and ninety years of age—the oldest member of the Pittsburgh Conference—Jacob K. Miller, of the same Conference, in the seventy-third year of his age, and others younger. There are so many clergymen here that, by a sort of common consent, the town is called "The Saints' Rest."

Wanted.—Several good Pants Makers at Schiff & Steinfeld's, New Brighton, Pa. mar2;tf.

A Public Meeting of the congregations of this place, Bridgewater and Freeport, was held on last Sabbath evening in the Presbyterian church for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association. Roy's. Hollingshead, Shields and Curtis conducted the opening religious services. Rev. D. P. Lowary was then called to the chair, and upon taking it he made a few remarks. Mr. John Decker, of Bridgewater was appointed Secretary. Messrs. Jennings and Bell of Pittsburgh, active, earnest members of the Y. M. C. A. of that city delivered short, pertinent and stirring addresses. These gentlemen evinced the highest interest in this important cause, and by their presence and speeches contributed largely not only to the interest, but to the success of the meeting. They came and went at their own expense, and they have laid this community under weighty and lasting obligations by their efficient co-operation. Such men cannot but exercise a most wholesome influence upon the young men of their city, and we mistake widely if their work of Sabbath evening last does not effect great good among us. They demonstrated by living, active evidence the incalculable benefit of such organizations. They have the united hearty thanks of all the good people of this community They were followed by Rev's. Dravo and Wilson, who delivered brief, but pointed, practical and arousing speeches.

Prof. Taylor then reported that a suitable room could be obtained for the use of the Association in Col. Quay's new building, and could be fitted up in appropriate style with carpets, paper hanging and furniture, together with the necessary periodicals, newspapers, etc., at a cost of about $500. An opportunity was then offered for contributing money for the purposes of organizing and working the Association. Liberal and hearty response was immediately made; a number of gentlemen contributing $25 and $30 each; whilst many gave $10 and $5, until within a few minutes $550, nearly, was raised. There was the utmost enthusiasm, and the desired ends—the resolve to form such an Association, the necessary means for doing so, and making it efficient for the accomplishment of its designed purposes—were readily attained.

Religious services were intermingled with the exercises of the evening, and the large and enthusiastic meeting was adjourned with the benediction.

One most solemn and impressive part of the meeting was, the spending two minutes in silent prayer, when every head was bowed and many petitions from the heart went up to God, and then, Rev. Smith led the congregation to the Throne of Grace.

It was resolved, during the evening, to meet on Monday evening in the same place, for the purpose of perfecting an organization. This was done in part, by the adoption of a constitution, and the appointment of a committee consisting of the pastors of the various churches represented in the organization to nominate candidates for the Directory of the Association, to be voted for on next Monday evening, by a meeting, to be held at that time in the U. P. Church of Beaver.

This is a glorious beginning of what we cannot doubt is to be a most successful and important work. We commend it to our citizens as eminently worthy of their prayers, their benefactions and their zealous co-operation.

And we commend this movement to the favor and patronage of the county at large, and, wherever our circulation extends, of our friends in other localities. It cannot but have a salutary effect, and especially upon the young, surrounding characteristics such. May God speed the good work.

Academy.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution, meets on next Saturday, at one o'clock, at the office of H. Hice, Esq. The opening of the school will take place on Monday the 14th inst. We are glad to learn that the prospects are favorable. The Rev. Dr. Scott, Principal elect, is expected here to be present at the Trustees' meeting. He will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath, at 11 o'clock. This will afford our citizens an opportunity to hear the learned gentleman in the pulpit, for which purpose all are cordially invited to be present.

Burning of the Steamboat Hannah No. 3.—Capt. Martin, of the steamer Emma No. 3, telegraphs from Cairo that seventy lives were lost by the disaster. *Fearful loss of life indeed!*

The above shows how necessary that all persons, but more especially persons *traveling or employed on public conveyances*, should *purchase a policy* in the *Accident Insurance Co.*, which guarantees from $5 to $30 *per week* indemnity for *bodily injury* sustained; or the *payment* of from $500 to $10,000 if the injury causes *death* within three months afterwards, and *only costing from $5 to $15 per year* for each $1,000 insured, according to the hazard of your employment. *Statistics* show us that *one in every ten* meet with an *accident every year*. *You*, probably *are the one*. It insures against *all forms of bodily injury* induced by purely *accidental means*, including assaults from *murderers and robbers*, and *lightning strikes*—*at home or abroad*. Many of our citizens are daily traveling on the *cars to and from Pittsburgh* and other places—how necessary that they should be *insured*, *not knowing* what *minute* they may be disabled or *killed*! Secure yourselves against *loss while disabled*, and your *wives and children*, *mothers* and *sisters* from *poverty*, or with a *competency* in case of *your death* by a *Policy* in the *Traveler's Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut*. *No medical examination required, and policies issued at ten minutes notice*, by

CHAS. B. HURST, *Ag't.*,
March 2—2w] Rochester, Pa.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—We clip the following flattering notice of this institution from the *Warren Ledger*, showing the esteem in which it is held by its patrons abroad:

"We call attention to the advertisement of the Seminary at Beaver, under the care of Professor R. T. Taylor. He has been in charge of the school for ten years. His school being patronized by quite a number of our citizens, we have had from them only the most flattering reports from them. Special advantages are offered for music. Send for a catalogue at once, so as to get ready for the Spring session, which opens March 21, 1870."

Correspondence.

BEAVER VALLEY, March, 7, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS: I notice our Sheriff has chosen the *Beaver Radical* and the *Beaver Valley Herald* in which to advertise real estate to be sold in satisfaction of judgments. The latter paper, I am credibly informed, prints but 300 papers, exchanges and all; while the former is said to have quite a limited circulation within Beaver county. Is there no *Democratic* paper in either to mention the sales in? Why should not *Democratic* ones? I remember a parallel case in Armstrong county, some twenty odd years ago, wherein the sales had been published by the Sheriff in a paper printed in Freeport—under instruction of counsel—and no notice posted on the premises. The court set the sale aside for lack of sufficient publicity. They distinctly laid down the doctrine that the law required the most extensive notice, in order to secure the highest price for the property offered. That the publicity in an obscure paper, out of the county seat, was an evasion of the law and injurious to unfortunate debtors. Q.

PITTSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

March Weather—The Religious Amendment Convention—Susan B. Anthony and her Lectures—Literary Entertainments—Amusements—The notorious Lydia Thompson Troupe vs. Manager Cummings—The Private Schools of Pittsburgh—Y. M. C. A.—Model Female College and its Characteristics—Newspaper matters in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city.

PITTSBURGH, March 4th, 1870.

The 'cold snap' is deteriorating, with a prospect of falling weather, as the barometer indicates to-night. Reports, telegraphically, give us notice of heavy snow west, approaching this way, and it is not unlikely but that we shall have a second edition of winter before the equinox.

The convention in behalf of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being in that instrument, met this afternoon at two o'clock at the Academy of Music. It was largely attended both afternoon and this evening. Addresses were delivered by T. M. Marshall, esq., Prof. J. H. M'Ilvain, of the University of Pennsylvani, Rev. D. M'Allister of New York, and others. The sessions will be continued to morrow, and will probably close to morrow night. Considerable interest is manifested by our citizens concerning the movement.

Miss Susan B. Anthony of Women's Rights notoriety, delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the G. A. R., in this city last night, upon the subject of 'Work Wages and the Ballot.' She was very animated and eloquent, yet not graceful, but entirely original. She held her audience two hours without tiring them; contending principally that women should have the ballot, and that they should have a voice in the making of educational laws.

The lectures of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association this winter have been a success both intellectually and financially. The season closes about the 25th of this month, the remaining lecturers being Wendell Phillips on 'The Lost Arts,' and John B. Gough, two or more lectures on 'Habits' and 'Temperance.'

Amusements have thus far been very stupid. The trials are very dull, everything being in the sensation order and nothing good. To cap the climax, Mr. Canning, Manager of the new Opera House, has engaged the notorious Lydia Thompson Troupe of Blondes, who, week after next are to disgust the public with their lascivious actions, in shameful characters. This troupe have even brought down upon their heads anathemas from the entire press of the immoral city of Chicago, and when that Babylon becomes disgusted, there must be something strikingly immodest in the actions of the troupe. The leading papers of Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities are very severe in their strictures upon the performances of this troupe, and Mr. Canning in making an engagement with them has sunk quite low in the estimation of the public. Indeed it is said to day that the authorities will interfere in case this company play here, which is right, for we trust we have not yet got to that state which the Bard of Avon thus discourses:

"Oh judgment! thou hast fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

But we will turn to a more agreeable subject. We have recently been visiting some of the private schools of this city, which seem to be in a flourishing condition. The chiefest of all these to us is the well known educational institution under the control of Rev. Dr. Pershing, a gentleman of great scholarly attainments, and one of the most prominent educators of the State. I refer to the Pittsburgh Female College, organized over twenty years ago, and now having an annual attendance of five hundred young ladies, representing many States of the Union. Dr. Pershing is assisted in his labors by twenty four efficient teachers. Every department of study is represented, is thorough, the discipline is admirable, the government mild but firm, and the pupils are all made to feel as if they were members of one great family, there being a perfect understanding between them and their instructors. Everything is done decently and in order, and the prescribed course fits a young lady both for the kitchen and parlor. The buildings are finely located, is a healthy portion of the city, central yet sufficiently retired so to be suitable for study. The rooms are pleasant and elegant, and beautifully furnished; and everything that could be done to render the young ladies happy and comfortable is done. They also have advantages offered and the Pittsburgh Female College is one of the most thorough young ladies seminaries in the United States.

While the facilities of this College are of the highest order, the terms are less than one third the amount usually charged in many schools which have fewer instructors and less opportunities and are confidently believed to be lower than any similar institution in the country. So popular and well known is this College, that in order to secure an entrance for their daughters, parents are obliged to apply *one year in the opening of each session* to accomplish their wishes in this respect. The present term closes in about a week from to-day, with a prize reception and entertainment given in the hall of the institution, and which will be largely attended by our citizens.

Newspaper matters are coming up in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. A new daily, *The Herald*, in the interest of the Democratic party, will make its appearance in the city about the first week in April, and at the same time a new paper will make its appearance in Allegheny city, entitled the *Daily Review*, Buchanan in its proclivities. Who is to run the said quotation somewhat altered, "for the making of many newspapers there is no end."

W. R. R.

ROSE POINT, March 2d, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—In the communication published in your paper of the 23d ult., on the subject of the improvement of the Erie Canal, there appears to be some, *perhaps unintentional misrepresentations*, which are *perhaps* fully met in your communication from Senator Rutan and Representative Shuslock, published in the ARGUS of the 24th inst., and *perhaps* not.

The communication published on the 23d was called forth in the following manner. Mr. Patterson published in the *Radical* of the 16th a letter written by himself to one of our representatives, taking strong grounds against the project of enlargement. A meeting was called to be held in the Town Hall of this place on Saturday the 26th, to take into consideration the subject of the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The meeting was organized when Mr. Beisel stated that the citizens of other portions of the county were active in memorializing the Legislature on the subject, and that he had posted two or three notices calling this meeting for the purpose of having an expression of opinion from our citizens on the subject. It was suggested that there was no occasion for any action as there was nothing before the Legislature but an unobjectionable bill authorizing the company to enlarge the canal and extend the same to Pittsburgh or to slack water the Ohio river to that point. A bill which it was supposed there would be scarcely a member found to oppose it.

A gentleman here stated that he just had a conversation with one of our representatives who represented to him that this bill was to be followed by a bill asking the State to loan the Canal Company six millions of bonds and take six millions of canal bonds for them; that the canal was to cost but five millions of dollars, and that the odd million was to be used for improper purposes, and that the members had come home expressly to get instructions from their constituents on this subject. If this is not inviting opposition, then I do not know what it is. Numerous letters, I am informed, have been written home making similar statements. Now, who all this? Is it not enough for a Representative to meet a proposition when it has been brought squarely before him, and then ask the opinion of his constituents?

We naturally feared that this project was to receive from our Representatives, the same kind of support that Gen. Irwin is said to have received from them for the nomination for State Treasurer, and that kind of support would not suit in this instance. In that case it was but an individual, while in this it is the whole community that is interested.

There is *perhaps a misrepresentation* in regard to this matter somewhere, but it was not made by your correspondent.

THOS. J. POWER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—JAS. THOMPSON, who was convicted last week of felony and escaped from Court before the rendition of sentence, gave himself up on Monday. The Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

—At the annual meeting of the Washington Co. Agricultural Society, held on the 22d ult., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James F. Gabby.

Vice Presidents—William Diamond, Samuel K. Weirich, S. J. Carothers, John McDowell, Colonel Asa Manchester.

Treasurer—James C. Acheson.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. F. J. Le Moyne.

Recording Secretary—Julius Le Moyne.

Board of Managers—S. B. Hays, Godfrey Cook, James Gordon, Andrew Brady, Franklin Bell, N. K. Wade, J. Miller Day, Thos. J. Hodgens, David Aiken, W. S. Brownlee, Wm. Davis, W. B. McKennan.

—A post office has been established at Cartville, in that county. It is represented that it will be a great accommodation to a considerable number of citizens of Beaver as well as Washington county.

—On Monday of last week Judge Acheson took occasion to state that, as he had noticed for several terms that the Constables of the various districts of the county had not presented themselves in a body to make their quarterly returns, and that in consequence thereof it was difficult for the Court to determine who of them were in default, hereafter the Clerk would be directed to make out a list of them and call them up in their order, and properly mark those failing to respond. By this means his Honor thought it could be more definitely ascertained how many of them, if any, should (to use his own language) "shirk" their duty—particular reference being had to the violations of the liquor laws. So, Messieurs Constables of Washington county, "you and every of you" are hereby commanded to present yourselves at the opening of each term of the Quarter Sessions hereafter to be held, well laden with returns—otherwise anticipate the unpleasant subsequent call, "Walk a'bar!"

BUTLER COUNTY.

A new paper, Republican in politics, has just been started in Butler. It is published by the 'Franklin Printing Association.' The paper is nearly the size of the ARGUS, and is printed on a power press. It contains a large amount of news, is edited with ability, and will doubtless be well sustained by the Republicans of Butler county.

Jacob Reott, Esq., of Summit tp., this county, had weighed last week a span of horses, which weighed 3,000 pounds. The Squiredrives a good team and hauls good loads.

We are informed that the Railroad Company have seven or eight miles of the road, from Freeport to Butler, ready for the cross ties.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

R. G. Dill, Esq., has retired from the *Lawrence Journal*. David Sankey, esq., continues to be its proprietor. The *Journal* is an excellent Republican paper, and we trust it may continue to be well sustained by the Republicans of gallant Little Lawrence.

An old lady named Fee, residing on Beaver street, New Castle, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. It appears she had gone up stairs to her room, and a short time afterwards some of the family had occasion to visit her room, when she was found sitting on a chair—dead. She was nearly eighty years of age.

—Mr. James T. Phillips of New Castle, has discovered a valuable vein of fire-clay and coal on his farm in the first ward. The fire-clay is twenty-one feet thick, and the coal twenty-seven inches. Mr. Phillips has taken the necessary steps to erect a fire brick kiln, and has now a part of the machinery on the ground. He thinks he will be ready to manufacture brick in the course of a month or six weeks.

—At last Court, Jas. M'Clain, Robert Fullerton and William Wood were appointed as viewers on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Shenango, Slippery Rock, Hickory and Scott township asking for a new township that, we understand, is intended to take one row of farms off Scott and Hickory, five school dists. off Shenango and three off Slippery Rock.

—Mrs. John Arrow, near East Brook, died suddenly under the following circumstances: Her brother-in-law, Thos. Arrow, who was working at some place in the Mercer county coal mines, died there and was brought home for burial. On Monday a number of the friends, and among them Mrs. Arrow and her husband, came to this city to meet the corpse. Services were held at the church where he was buried. She attended the services in her usual health; and, at the grave, she had an attack of Apoplexy, was taken home, and died in a very short time.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Marshal Love arrested a man on last Saturday night, in Wellsville, who was evidently laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, and lodged him in jail, where he allowed him to remain until Sunday morning, when he called upon him and found that during the night the prisoner had recovered his reason. It is supposed that too frequent potations has caused his little crazy spell.

The Hattie Watson Troupe, we are pleased to learn, will give two of their performances at Lawson's Hall, in Wellsville on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. Our exchanges give highly flattering notices of them, and we predict for them full houses. We have no doubt but that those attending will be well pleased.

Mr. Cyrus A. Wells, a well known citizen of Wellsville, died of consumption, at his residence on Walnut street, on last Tuesday morning, at about three o'clock. Deceased leaves a wife and four interesting children, besides a host of warm personal friends, to mourn his early demise. He will be buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, with Masonic honors,—he being a member of that fraternity,—on to-day, (Thursday), at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral ceremonies to take place in the First Methodist Church, (formerly Methodist Protestant).

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—The Vice President presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures ratifying the constitutional amendment. Several bills were introduced and referred.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in the Department as to what Legislation is necessary to effect the administration of justice, and to protect American interests in China and Japan. Mr. Sherman spoke at considerable length in support of his funding bill, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: To enforce payment of judgments in lawful money of the United States; to regulate the civil service; to amend the revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the Southern States; and, to incorporate Indian territory. A resolution was offered in favor of such a tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures, and without impairing the revenue, impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country. Objection was raised, but the House seconded a call for the previous question; a motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated, and it was passed. So, that body is fully committed to the policy of incidental protection. The resolution was copied verbatim from the national Democratic platform of 1868, yet, strange as it may appear, its principal opposition came from that party.—The resignation of Messrs. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Dewees, of North Carolina—who are understood to be implicated in the sale of cadetships—were announced. The polygamy bill was made the special order for the 22d of March.—The Indian appropriation bill was considered at some length. The committee on the gold panic had liberty to report at pleasure, accompanied by the views of the minority. Adj.

SENATE, March 1.—A joint resolution was introduced and referred, for the better observance of Sunday in the military and naval academies. Mr. Howe advocated his resolution that, in every grant of lands to railroads, a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on grants, and requiring the land to be put in the market at an early day, at a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre, which was agreed to. The consideration of the Funding Bill was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the post route bill were concurred in.—Resolutions were adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Chocktaw, or any other tribe of Indians, are United States citizens under the XIVth Amendment; and whether, if they are, any contract or treaty can be made with them as tribes or nations. The joint resolution extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond came up for consideration, and a substitute requiring the payment of one cent. per gallon for each month after the first year, was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. A resolution was adopted condemning the conduct of Congressman Dewees, of North Carolina, for selling cadetships. He said he didn't know there was anything wrong in the premises; the Heads of the Navy and War Departments were cognizant of his action in reference thereto, and they had not hinted that he had traveled outside the track usually pursued by members of Congress, and that on learning that he was liable to expulsion, he had returned the money and resigned. The Committee on Military Affairs were ordered to continue their investigation of cadetship sales, and report all who may be found culpable. No fears are seriously entertained that the House will be left without a quorum.

SENATE, Mar 2.—The Judiciary Committee reported back the census bill, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws, which was so ordered. Among the reports from committees was a lengthy one from that of the Judiciary on the subject of the organization of the Georgia Legislature.—They say, under all the circumstances—although Gen. Terry acted, in some instances, outside the law—no further legislation on the part of Congress is advisable. The Funding bill was then dicussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill relieving honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the payment of fees under the homestead laws was passed. A resolution insinuating the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire by what means and by whom the privileges of the House have been invaded by the publication of the testimony taken before the Committee on Banking and Currency in advance of its being reported to the House; also, what action was necessary to protect members of Congress from conspiracies of office brokers and others, to make charges against members for the purpose of extortion, was adopted. Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the loss of the U. S. steamer Oneida. Various executive documents were presented.

SENATE, March 3.—The following bills were introduced: To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northe

SELECT MISCELLANY

THE FORGER;
or, a friend to the last.

What I am going to tell you, gentlemen, happened when I was a very young man, and when I was just acting up in business on my own account.

My father had been well acquainted for many years with Mr. Fauntleroy, of the famous London banking firm of Marsh, Stracy, Fauntleroy and Graham. Thinking it might be of some future service to me to make my position known to a great man in the commercial world, my father mentioned to his highly respected friend that I was about to start in business for myself in a very small way, and with very little money. Mr. Fauntleroy received the information with a kind appearance of interest, and said that he would have his eye on me. I expected from this that he would wait to see if I could keep my feet at starting, and that if he found that I succeeded pretty well, he would then help me forward if it lay in his power. As events turned out, he proved to be a far better friend than that, and he soon showed me that I had very much underrated the hearty, generous interest which he had felt in my welfare from the first.

While I was still fighting with the difficulties of setting up my office, and recommending myself to connection, etc., I got a message from Mr. Fauntleroy, telling me to call on him, at the banking house, the first time I was passing that way. As you may easily imagine, I contrived to be passing that way on a particularly early occasion, and on presenting myself at the bank, I was shown at once into Mr. Fauntleroy's private room.

He was as pleasant a man to speak to as ever I met with—bright, and gay, and companionable in his manner—with a sort of easy, hearty, jovial bluntness about him that attracted everybody.—The clerks all liked him—and that is something to say of a partner in a banking house, I can tell you!

'Well, young Trowbridge,' said he, giving his papers on the table a brisk push away from him, 'so you are going to set up in business for yourself, are you? I have a great regard for your father, and a great wish to see you succeed. Have you started yet?' No? Just on the point of beginning, eh? Very good. You will have your difficulties, my friend, and I mean to smooth one of them away from you at the outset. A word of advice for your private ear—Bank with us.'

'You are very kind, sir,' I answered, 'and I should ask nothing better than to profit by your suggestion if I could. But my expenses are heavy at starting, and when they are all paid, I am afraid I shall have very little left. I shall have very little left to put by for the first year. I doubt if I shall be able to muster much more than three hundred lbs., of surplus cash in the world after paying what I must pay before I set up in my office, and I should be ashamed to trouble your house, sir, to open an account for such a trifling sum that.'

"Stuff and nonsense!" says Mr. Fauntleroy. 'Are *you* a banker? What business have you to offer an opinion on the matter? Do as I tell you—leave it to me—bank with us—and draw for what you want. Stop! I haven't done yet. When you open the account, speak to the head cashier. Perhaps you will find that he has got something to tell you. There! there I go away—don't interrupt me—good-bye—God bless you!

That was his way—ah! poor fellow, that was his way.

I went to the head cashier the next morning, when I opened my little modicum of an account. He had received orders to pay my drafts without reference to my balance. My checks, when I had overdrawn, were to be privately shown to Mr. Fauntleroy. Do many young men who start in business find their prosperous superiors ready to help them in that way?

Well, I got on—got on very fairly and steadily, being careful not to venture out of my depth, and not to forget that small beginnings may lead in time to great ends. A prospect of one of those great ends—great, I mean, to such a small trader as I was at that period—showed itself to me when I had been some little time in business. In plain terms, I had a chance of joining in a first-rate connection, which would give me profit and position, and everything I wanted, provided I could qualify myself for engaging in it by getting good security beforehand to a large amount.

In this emergency, I thought of my kind friend, Mr. Fauntleroy, and went to the bank, and saw him once more in his private room.

There he was at the same table, with the same heaps of papers about him, and the same hearty, easy way of speaking his mind to you at once, in the fewest possible words. I explained the business I came upon with some little hesitation and nervousness, for I was afraid he might think I was taking an unfair advantage of his former business to me. When I had done, he just nodded his head, snatched up a blank sheet of paper scribbled a few lines on it in his rapid way, handing the writing to me, and pushed me out of the room by the two shoulders before I could say a single word. I looked at the paper in the outer office. It was my security from that great banking house for the whole amount, and for me, if more was wanted.

I could not express my gratitude then, and I don't know that I can describe it now. I can only say that it has outlived the crime, the disgrace, and the awful death on the scaffold. I am grieved to speak of that death at all; but I have no other alternative. The course of my story must now lead me straight on the latter time, and to the terrible discovery which exposed my benefactor and my friend to all England as the forger Fauntleroy.

I must ask you to suppose a lapse of some time after the occurrence of the events that I have just been relating. During this interval, thanks to the kind assistance I had received at the outset, my position as a man of business had greatly improved. Imagine me now, if you please, on the high road to prosperity, with good, large offices and a respectable staff of clerks, and picture me to yourselves sitting alone in my private room, between four and five o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.

All my letters had been written; all the people who had appointments with me had been received. I was looking carelessly over the newspaper, and thinking about going home, when one of the clerks came in, and said that a stranger wished to see me immediately on very important business.

'Did he mention his name?' I inquired.

'No, sir.'

'Did you ask him for it?'

'Yes sir. And he said you would be none the wiser if he told me what it was.'

'Does he look like a begging letter writer?'

'He spoke sharp and decided, sir, and said that it was in your interest that he came, and that you would regret it deeply, afterward if you refused to see him.'

'He said that, did he? Show him in at once, then.'

He was shown in immediately; a middle sized man, with a sharp, unwholesome looking face, and with a flippant, reckless manner, dressed in a style of shabby smartness, eyeing me with a bold look, and not so overburdened with politeness as to trouble himself about taking off his hat when he came in. I had never seen him before in my life, and I could not form the slightest conjecture, from his appearance, toward guessing his position in the world. He was not a gentleman, evidently; but as to fix his whereabouts in the infinite downward gradation of vagabond existence in London, that was a mystery which I was totally incompetent to solve.

'Is your name Trowbridge?' he began.

'Yes,' I answered dryly enough.

'Do you bank with Marsh, Stracy, Fauntleroy and Graham?'

'Why do you ask?'

Answer my question, and you will know.'

'Very well, I *do* bank with Marsh, Stracy, Fauntleroy and Graham—and what then?'

"Draw out every farthing of balance you have got before the bank closes at five to-day.'

I started at him in speechless amazement. The words, for an instant, absolutely petrified me.

'Stare as much as you like,' he proceeded, coolly; 'I mean what I say. Look at your clock there. In twenty minutes it will strike five, and the bank will be shut. Draw out every farthing, I tell you again, and look sharp about it.'

'Draw out my money?' I exclaimed, partially recovering myself. 'Are you in your right mind? Do you know that the firm I bank with represents one of the first houses in the world? What do you mean—you, who are a total stranger to me—by taking this extraordinary interest in my affairs? If you want me to act on your advice, why don't you explain yourself?'

'I have explained myself. Act on my advice or not, just as you like. It don't matter to me. I have done what I promised, and there's an end of it.'

He turned to the door. The minute hand of the clock was getting on from twenty minutes to the quarter.

'Done what you promised,' I repeated, getting up to stop him.

'Yes,' he said, with his hand on the lock. 'I have given you my message. Whatever happens, remember that. Good afternoon.'

He was gone before I could speak again.

I tried to call after him, but my speech suddenly failed me. It was very foolish, it was very unaccountable, but there was something in the man's last words which had more than half frightened me.

I looked at the clock. The minute hand was on the quarter.

My office was just far enough from the bank to make it necessary for me to decide on the instant. If I had time to think, I am perfectly certain that I should not have profited by the extraordinary warning that had just been addressed to me. The suspicious appearance and manner of the stranger; the outrageous improbability of the inference against the credit of the bank, toward which his words were pointed; the chance that some underhand attempt was being made, by some enemy of mine, to frighten me into unhesitatingly myself with one of my best friends, through showing an ignorant distrust of the firm with which he was associated as partner—all these considerations would unquestionably have occurred to me if I could have had time for reflection; and, as a necessary consequence, not one farthing of my balance would have been taken from the keeping of the bank on the memorable day.

As it was, I had just time enough to act, and not a spare moment for thinking. Some heavy payments made during the week, had so far decreased my balance, that the sum to my credit in the banking book hardly reached fifteen hundred pounds.

I snatched up my check book, wrote a draft for the whole amount, and told one of my clerks to run to the bank and get it cashed before the doors closed. What impulse dirged me on except the blind impulse of hurry and bewilderment, I can't say. I acted mechanically, under the vague, inexplicable fear which the man's extraordinary parting words had aroused in me, without stopping to analyze my own sensations—almost without knowing what I was about. In three minutes from the time when the stranger had closed my door, the clerk had started for the bank, and I was alone again in my room, with my hands as cold as ice, and my head all in a whirl.

I did not recover control over myself until the clerk came back with the notes in his hand. He had just got to the bank in the nick of time. As the cash for my draft was handed to him over the counter, the clock struck five, and he heard the order given to close the doors.

When I had counted the bank notes, and locked them up in the safe, my better sense seemed to come back to me on a sudden. Never have I reproached myself before or since, as I reproached myself at that moment. What sort of a return had I made for Mr. Fauntleroy's fatherly kindness to me? I had insulted him by the meanest, the grossest distrust of the honor and the credit of his house, and that on the word of an absolute stranger, of a vagabond, if there ever was one yet. It was madness, downright madness, in any to have acted as I had done. I could hardly believe in it myself. I opened the safe and looked at the bank notes again. I locked it once more, and flung the key down in a fury of vexation against myself. There the money was, upbraiding me with my own inconceivable folly, telling me in the plainest terms that I had risked depriving myself of my best and kindest friend, henceforth and forever.

It was necessary to do something at once toward making all the atonement that lay in my power. I felt that, as soon as I began to cool down a little, there was but one plain, straightforward way now left to get out of the scrape in which I had been mad enough to involve myself. I took my hat, and, without stopping an instant to hesitate, hurried off to the bank to make a clean breast of it to Mr. Fauntleroy.

When I knocked at the private door and asked for him, I was told that he had'nt been at the bank for the last two days. One of the other partners was there, however, and was working at that moment in his own room.

I sent in my name at once, and asked to see him. He and I were little better than strangers to each other, and the interview was likely to be, on that account, unspeakably embarrassing and humiliating on my side. Still I could not go home, I could not endure the inaction of the next day, the Sunday, without having done my best on the spot to repair the error into which my own folly had led me. Uncomfortable as I felt at the prospect of the approaching interview, I should have been far more uneasy in my mind if the partner had declined to see me.

To my relief the bank porter returned with a message requesting me to walk in.

What particular form my explanations and apologies took when I tried to offer them, is more than I can tell. I was so confused and distressed that I hardly knew what I was saying at the time. The one circumstance that I remember clearly is, that I was ashamed to refer to my interview with the strange man, and that I tried to account for my sudden withdrawal of my balance, by referring it to some inexplicable panic, caused by mischievous reports, which I was unable to trace to their source, and which, for anything I knew to the contrary, might, after all, have been started only in jest.

Greatly to my surprise, the partner did not seem to notice the lamentable lameness of my excuses, and did not additionally confuse me by asking any questions. A weary, absent, look, which I observed on his face when I came in, remained on it while I was speaking. It seemed to be an effort to him even to keep up the appearance of listening to me; and when I fairly broke down in the middle of a sentence, and gave up all hope of getting further, all the answer he gave me was comprised in these few civil commonplace words:

'Never mind, Mr. Trowbridge; pray don't think of apologising. We are all liable to make mistakes. Say nothing more about it, and bring the money back on Monday, if you still honor us with your confidence.'

He glanced down on his papers, as if he was anxious to be alone again, and I had no alternative, of course, but to take my leave immediately. I went home, feeling a little easier in my mind now that I had paved the way for making the best practical atonement in my power, by bringing my balance back the first thing on Monday morning. Still I passed a weary day on Sunday, reflecting, sadly enough, that I had not yet made my peace with Mr. Fauntleroy. My anxiety to set myself right with my generous friend was so intense, that I risked intruding myself on his privacy by calling at his town residence on Sunday. He was not there, and his servants could tell me nothing of his whereabouts. There was no help for it but to wait till his week day duties brought him back to the bank.

I went to business on Monday morning half an hour earlier than usual, so great was my impatience to restore the amount of that unlucky draft to my account as soon as possible after the bank opened.

On entering my office, I stopped with a startled feeling just inside the door. Something serious had happened. The clerks, instead of being at their desks as usual, were all huddled together in a group, talking to each other with blank faces. When they saw me, they fell back behind my managing man, who stepped forward with a circular in his hand.

'Have you heard the news?' he said.

'No; what is it?'

He handed me the circular. My heart gave one violent throb the instant I looked at it. I felt myself turn pale—I felt my knees tremble under me.

Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham had stopped payment!

'The circular has not been issued more than half an hour,' continued my clerk. 'I have just come from the bank, sir. The doors are shut; there is no doubt about it. Marsh & Co. have stopped this morning.'

I hardly heard him; I hardly knew he was talking to me. My strange visitor of the Saturday before had taken instant possession of my thoughts, and his words of warning seemed to be once more sounding in my ears. This man had known the true condition of the house when not another soul outside of the doors was aware of it! The last draft paid across the counter of that ruined house when the doors closed on Saturday, was the draft I had so bitterly reproached myself for drawing; the one balance saved from the wreck was my balance. Where had the stranger got the information that had saved me, and why had he brought it to my ears?

I was still groping like a man in the dark, for an answer to these two questions—I was still bewildered by the unfathomable mystery of doubt into which they had plunged me—when the discovery of the stopping of the bank was followed almost immediately by a second shock, far more dreadful, far heavier to bear, so far as I was concerned, than the first.

While I and my clerks were discussing the failure of the firm, two mercantile men, who were friends of mine, ran into the office and overwhelmed us with the news that one of the partners had been arrested for forgery. Never shall I forget the terrible Monday morning when those tidings reached me, and when I knew that the partner was Mr. Fauntleroy.

I was true to him—I can honestly say I was true to my belief in my generous friend—when the fearful news reached me. My fellow merchants had got all the particulars of the arrest. They told me that two of Mr. Fauntleroy's partners had come up to London to make arrangements about selling out some stock. On inquiring for Mr. Fauntleroy at the banking house, they had been informed that he was not there; and, after leaving a message for him, they had gone to the city to make an appointment with their stock broker for a future day when their fellow trustee might be able to attend. The stock broker volunteered to make certain business inquiries on the spot with a view to saving as much time as possible, and left them at his office to await his return. He came back, looking very much amazed, with the information that the stock had been sold out down to the last five hundred pounds. The affair was instantly investigated; the document authorizing the selling out was produced, and the two trustees saw on it, side by side with Mr. Fauntleroy's name, their own names forged. This was on Friday, and the trustees, without losing a moment, sent the officers of justice in pursuit of Mr. Fauntleroy. He was arrested, brought up before the magistrate, and remanded on Saturday. On Monday I heard from my friends the particulars I have just narrated.

But the events of that morning were not destined to end yet. I had discovered the failure of the house and the arrest of Mr. Fauntleroy. I was next to be enlightened in the strangest and saddest manner, on the difficult question of his innocence or guilt. Before my friends had left my office—before I had exhausted the arguments, which my gratitude rather than my reason suggested to me in favor of the prisoner, a note marked 'immediate,' was placed in my hands, which silenced me the instant I saw it. It was written from the prison by Mr. Fauntleroy, and it contained two lines only, entreating me to apply for the necessary order, and to go and see him immediately.

I shall not attempt to describe the flutter of expectation, the strange mixture of dread and hope that agitated me when I recognized his handwriting, and discovered what it was that he desired me to do. I easily obtained the order, and went to the prison.

The authorities knowing the dreadful situation in which he stood, were afraid of his attempting to destroy himself, and had set two men to watch him. One came out as they opened his cell door. The other who was bound not to leave him, very delicately and considerately affected to be gazing out of the window at the moment I was shown in.

He was sitting on the side of his bed, with his head drooping and his hands hanging listlessly over his knees when I first caught sight of him. At the sound of my approach he started to his feet, and without speaking a word flung both his arms round my neck.

My heart swelled up.

'Tell me it's not true, sir! For God's sake, tell me it's not true,' was all I could say to him.

He never answered—oh, me! he never answered, and he turned away his face.

There was one dreadful moment of silence. He still held his arms round my neck, and on a sudden he put his lips close to my ear.

'Did you get your money out?' he whispered; 'were you in time on Saturday afternoon?'

I broke free from him in the astonishment of hearing these words.

'What!' I cried out aloud, forgetting the third person at the window. 'That man who brought the message——'

'Hush!' he said, putting his hand upon my lips. "There was no better man to be found, after the officers had taken me. I know no more about him than you do. I paid him well as a chance messenger, and risked his cheating me of the errand.'

'You sent him, then?'

'I sent him.'

My story is over, gentlemen. There is no need for me to tell you that Mr. Fauntleroy was found guilty, and that he died by the hangman's hand. It was in my power to soothe his last moments in this world by taking on myself the arrangement of some of his private affairs, which, while they remained unsettled, weighed heavily on his mind. They had no connection with the crime he had committed, so I could do him the least little service he was ever to accept at my hands, with a good heart and a clear conscience.

I say nothing in defence of his palliation of the offence for which he suffered. But I cannot forget that in the time of his most fearful extremity, when the strong arm of the law had already seized him, the thought of the young man whose humble fortunes he had helped to build; whose heartfelt gratitude he had fairly won; whose simple faith he was resolved never to betray, I leave it to a greater intellects than mine to reconcile the anomaly of his reckless falsehood towards others, and his steadfast truth toward me. It is certain as we sit here that of Fauntleroy's last efforts in this world, was the effort he made to prevent me from being a loser by the trust I had placed in him. There is the secret of my strange tenderness for the memory of a felon; that is why the word villian does somehow still grate on my heart when I hear it associated with his name.

MY OPPOSITE NEIGHBOR.

BY CARRIE D. BEEBE.

The spring was just coming in when the house opposite, which had been vacant all winter, found a tenant. The house was not exactly opposite, however, for it stood on a side street, and fronted, therefore, at right angles to my boarding house. But "the second story back," which I occupied, overlooked his garden, and that is the main point in my story. I say "garden" advisedly, for, unlike most city houses, the house opposite had a deep yard behind it, part of which was shut off by a trellis work, and was full of flower beds; and the first knowledge that the house was occupied at last, was the sight of a young lady, a very vision of beauty, who appeared, one morning, in a charming, yet simple costume, rake in hand, to attend to these very beds.

I had always been passionately fond of flowers, I watched her, accordingly with deep interest as day by day, she directed a neighboring florist where to set out my plants. Afterward, she herself attended to the garden, watering flowers, night and morning, loosing the earth when necessary, and carefully clipping off the dead wood.

She would have been beautiful in any dress, but in this pretty garden costume she looked divine. Graceful and tall, womanly in all her movements. I had never seen her equal. At the end of a week, I thought of nothing but my opposite neighbor. At the end of a fortnight I was hopelessly in love.

Sometimes the notes of a piano were heard from within the opposite house, and then a voice rang out, so elastic, so sympathetic, so thoroughly cultivated, that I was ravished. Now the songs were gay; now they were sad; but always the voice was superb, the execution perfect. Several times an elderly gentleman came out; her father, no doubt.

I had often passed the house, but no name was on the door; so I did not, as yet, even know who my opposite neighbor was. I did not like to make inquiries. But, at last, Mrs. Day, my landlady, said, one day, at the table, incidentally, that the name of the people who had taken the opposite house was Valden, and that the young lady was the wife of the elderly gentleman.

You could have knocked me down with a feather when I heard this intelligence. But I rallied after a while and asked boldly, if Mrs. Day was certain. "There is such a disparity in their ages," I said, "it seems impossible." But she answered very positively, as landladies do, that she had it from the best authority."

My dream was broken. Once or twice afterward, I saw my opposite neighbor at her gardening; but always left my window when she came out, and in a fortnight I went out West, more to cure myself of this hopeless fancy, than because I had anything to do in Chicago. When I came back, in the fall, the opposite house was closed, and my neighbor was gone.

That very afternoon, walking down Broadway, I met an old collegechum, Tom Birdsell. "Why, bless me!" he cried, "we haven't met for years. I am just going to Delmonico's to dine. Join me, and we'll talk of old times, unless you're married, and must go home to dinner. Not married eh?" he added, gayly. "Lucky fellow! I am not exactly married, but I'm engaged, and I want to make the most of my liberty. So come along."

"Alice is a charming girl" he said, as dinner progressed. "I'm going there this evening, and, by the by, why won't you come, too, and give me your opinion of her? Lots of money I can tell you. It's rather a romantic story, my engagement to her I mean. Her father was an old chum of my father, just as you and I are, but they hadn't met for years. In fact, Alice's papa had lived at the West, and just came here last spring, when he rented a house for six months. till he could look around and buy one for himself. The two old fellows ran against each other accidentally in the street, were frightfully glad, insisted on Alice and I meeting, and finally, planned a match between us. My charmer was a little distant at first, but she's coming round now; and though the wedding day isn't fixed, the marriage is to come off, the old folks say, some time next spring."

And do you love her?"

"Oh! enough for all practical purposes. She's lady like, cultivated, and pretty, and all that, and has lots of tin. It would be a pity to disappoint the old people, eh?"

"But you haven't told her name?"

"Alice Valden. But, bless me, old fellow! what's the matter?"

"Nothing, only a sudden cramp."

"I forgot to show you her picture," he said. "Here it is, a very good one too, though I must say it flatters her slightly; all portraits do."

I knew before I took the miniature in my hand that it was my opposite neighbor's. And I had thought her married—oh, how blind! I turned aside, as if to throw the light more directly upon the picture; no one must see me while I gazed upon her. How I had loved her I never knew until now.

It was she, looking upon me with calm, soft eyes—eyes that might have been any heaven.

"Well, it's seven o'clock, and I am to be there at eight. It is pretty far up, and we had better be going. No excuses. Come along," he said as I drew back. I allowed myself to be led away.

We reached the place, an elegant mansion, and were ushered into the drawing room.

"I'm very glad to meet you, my dear young friend," said Mr. Valden, on my being introduced to him. I like your face, sir; and by the way, it looks familiar. Still, I never heard your name before, I think."

Alice soon made her appearance. Stately and star-like she glided in, greeting her betrothed with a careless grace, that seemed more like friendship than love.

I was introduced. As she gave me her hand a crimson flush shot over her face.

"I thought you were alone," she said, turning to Tom; "but your friend is very welcome."

Tom was evidently very proud of her. He was himself handsome, but superficial and selfish. I felt that though she might admire him for a time, such a woman as Alice Valden could never be happy as his wife.

"Hal, you are so fond of music, you must hear Miss Alice sing," Tom said, presently.

He led her to the piano, and motoning me to a seat near her, returned to resume his conversation with Mr. Valden.

"Sing whatever you like best," I said, as she turned to ask me as to my favorite. "My sister used to sing to me before she was married; but of late I know but little of home, or home songs."

Softly she swept her white fingers over the keys, and then broke into a song full of feeling.

"I have heard you sing it before, Miss Valden," I said, quite forgetting myself, as she stopped.

"Ah!" she said; and again her face flushed crimson.

"Tuttle hot the first time, I vow, sir, that I have seen you, though you do not remember me. The house you occupied last spring was opposite to my boarding house. I remember your face well, and your songs cheered many a lonely evening for me."

"I have seen you at your window," she replied, half turning to me, her voice, that made the blood quicken in my pulses, trembling, why I could hardly tell.

"Sing something more, please," I said, directly.

She chose a simple ballad, and she and her voice seemed like the wail of a broken heart. When she had finished, she suddenly rose, and said:

"Are you fond of flowers? There are some very fine ones in bloom now. Tom," she added, "won't you come into the conservatory?"

Tom rose, giving her his arm as he did so. "Mr. Valden and I followed.

"Alice dear," said Tom, with an uncalled for show of affection, "give me a flower. A rose, say; I like roses best."

Alice broke some rose sprays hastily, and presented them to him. "I will not forget, my friend," he said patronizingly.

She paused by a camelia, which was crowned with rich white blossoms, and plucking one half opened, she timidly placed it in my hand.

I understood her. She saw my love for her, and pitied me. I could not look up when I marked her. Oh! could she but know what I knew—that the love I would give all I possessed to win was held so cheap by Tom.

"I am almost afraid I have offended papa Valden," said Tom, after we left. "The old boy has gone to dabbling in stocks, and the plain to be seen that he has a hankering for him to lose all he has. But I say no more on this subject. You're going there pretty often, I notice."

"They asked me, but I have not yet decided."

"Go, by all means," he answered, carelessly. "They seem to like you, and old Valden can't fail to take to every one, I can tell you."

Tuesday evening found me at Mr. Valden's. I had determined not to go; but I could not stay away. It was not a party, only an informal gathering, with music, dancing, and cheerful talk.

It was exquisite pleasure to be near Alice, although I knew that she was lost to me; and that I must crush out the love I felt for her.

"Come and see us often," said Mr. Valden, as I was leaving. "come at any and all times."

But I hesitated. I had noticed that Alice had shunned me all evening, nor did she now join in this invitation. I stammered something, and left, resolving never to enter the house again. That was my friend; at least, I owed him no introduction to him; and I would not be a traitor to him, even if I could. Never to see Alice again was the honorable way.

Three days after I met Tom on the street.

"Well, old Valden has done it at last!" he said, stopping me. "Lost every cent, just as I knew he would! That sudden tumble in stocks yesterday did it."

"And Alice?" I said, breathlessly.

"Oh! Alice has just written me a note, asking to be released from the engagement, on account of her father's failure. What I did of course," he continued, with a laugh.

"The heartless scoundrel!" I muttered between my teeth, as I turned on my heel and abruptly left him.

An hour afterward, I was at Mr. Valden's. The old gentleman clasped my hand eagerly.

"My dear boy, they you know——" he began.

"I know all," I cried interrupting him; "and I came to see if I could help you."

"No, I have something left; and even if I had not, I am not so old but I could work for Alice."

"And she, Valden, how does she bear——" I stammered.

"Like a hero! But she has had more than her share——"

"I know it," the villian! May I—I wonder—would it be asking too much," I blurted out, desperately, "if I might see her?"

"Of course, my dear boy," he said but with some surprise. "She is in the conservatory."

I flew to her side. She was sitting listlessly dipping the fingers of one hand in the water of the fountain, while she leaned pensively on the other. At the sound of footsteps she looked up, and rose in confusion, crimsoning all over face and neck.

"Alice, darling!" I cried excitedly. "You are free now, and I can speak. I do not dare to hope. But I love you! Oh! give me but a chance to show that I, at least, am honest and true! Ever since I used to see you gardening, ever since I heard you sing, last spring, I have loved you—"

She had sunk, breathless, into her seat again. Her bosom was heaving convulsively. Her face, one moment was pale, and then was dyed with blushes. All at once a great hope leaped up in my heart, and I stopped in my passionate, almost incoherent address.

"Can it be?" I said seizing her hand and speaking in a whisper. "Oh, Alice do not play with me. It is possible you may learn to love me?"

She returned the pressure of my hand, ever so faintly, and murmured, as her head fell on my arm.

"I'm afraid I have learned it already."

And then I heard, in broken sentences, in answer to my eager questions, that she had long loved me; but that when she found out the truth, she was engaged to another, and honor kept her silent, as it had kept me.—*Peterson's Magazine for March.*

Josh. Billings' Philosophy.

There seems to be four styles of minds:

1st, them who know it's so!

2d, them who know't a'nt so!

3d, them who split the difference, and guess at it.

4th, them who don't care which way it is!

There is but few men who hez character enuff to hate folks of idleness.

True love is spelt just the same in Choctaw as it is in English.

Those who retire from the world on account of its sins and pestilence must not forget that they have yet to keep company with a person who wants just as much watching as anybody else.

Necessity begat invention, invention begat convenience, convenience begat pleasure, pleasure begat luxury, luxury begat riot and disease, riot and disease between them begat poverty, and poverty begat necessity again, and this is a revolution of man, and is about all he can brag on.

Most people decline to learn only by their own experience. And I guess they are more than half right, for I don't spose a man can get a perfect idee of molasses by tellin' another feller tew it for him.

An individual is to be a fine gentleman, this older got to be born so, or to be brought up so from infancy; he can't learn it sudden, any more than he can learn to talk Injun correctly by practicing on a tomahawk.

I wonder if there was ever an old maid who never burnt up a match that she tho't was available.

If a man wants to git his dimensions let him visit a graveyard.

The codfish is the chief of the ocean. This accounts for their being so salt.

They are hard to ketch with a hook and line, and bite like a steel trap, and hang on like a poor relation.

They are good eatin for a wet day; they are better than an umbrella to keep a man dry. Dried codfish is one of the luxuries of life, but codfish three times a day would weaken my confidence in them.

—A couple of Englishmen have made the ascent of Mount Blanc in January, and came down alive.

—Texes is competing with California in matter of naming its towns. It now has Hog Eye and Sand Fly.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has been seriously ill, is recovering. She will lecture in Pittsburgh this week.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WANTED, A few reliable and energetic ladies can obtain permanent employment at home, by addressing at once, with stamp, M. E. HAWKINS & CO., Covington, Ky.

Agents Wanted For

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

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feb22:1y

List of Applicants for License at March Sessions, 1870.

HOTELS:

John Johnston.....New Galilee borough.
John M. Shroads.....Phillipsburg borough.
Joseph Reed.....Bridgewater borough.
David Mazaw.....New Brighton "
Richard Doxester.....Rochester "
William Bickerstaff.....Phillipsburg borough.
Philip Shafer & Christian Clark, Rochester Boro'
Wm Isaac Buchler.....Rochester borough.
Michael Ilt.....New Sewickley tp.
Joseph Anderson.....Darlington "
Jacob Marks.....Darlington "

EATING HOUSES:

Frederick Walther.....Beaver Falls borough.
James Cochran.....do do do
Henry Wagoner.....do do do
H. Ayres.....do do do

To vend liquors in quantities not less than one quart, together with other goods and merchandise:

Sprague & Sons'.....Rochester borough.
H. Parks.....New Sewickley Tp.
mar2:3w] J. C. HART, Clerk.

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.
Choice Family
GROCERIES,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,
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Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest
CASH PRICES.

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PATTERNS NEW,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plain and gold bordered Oil Cloth Window Blinds. [feb23:3m.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,
Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,
PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,
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Dr. Betzel's Patent,

And all other kinds manufactured. See Dr. S. D. Gross' System of Surgery, Vol. II., page 542. Send for a price list.

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188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan5:1f

BEAVER ACADEMY will Open on MONDAY, the 14th of March, ensuing, under the instruction of Rev. J. R. DOTY, D. D., LL. D., late President of Hamilton College, who purposes to labor permanently in this field. All the branches necessary to prepare for the ordinary business of life, and for entering any class in College, will be taught. The Term will continue for fourteen weeks. For further information address the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

D. F. LOWARY,
H. HICE.

List of Appraisements.—The following Appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 16th of April, 1827, of property reserved, to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and approved and confirmed:

Personal property to the amount of $300, retained by widow of Michael Miller, deceased, George Gaser, administrator.

Personal property to amount of three hundred dollars retained by widow of Benjamin Whisler, dec'd., Mary Whisler and Abelard Whisler, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Cavit, deceased; John Stevenson, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Mercer, dec'd. Jesse Mercer, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of James Boren, dec'd. John Pierrel, ex'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of Andrew Anderson, deceased, James W. Anderson, administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of the said Court, and not later than the third day. It being the 28th day of March, 1870, to show cause if any they have against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb28:3t] JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

Blank Mortgages for sale at this office.

Miscellaneous.

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